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Southeast Asia Report



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6 August 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

- Indochina Progress, Problems Since 1975 Viewed
(M. Isayev; MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE
OTNOSHENIYA, Apr 85) 1

AUSTRALIA

- Wheat Board Head on Implications of U.S.-EEC Trade War
(Phillip Bate; THE LAND, 6 Jun 85) 2
- Paper Views Debates Over Aid to PNG
(Peter Hastings; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 6 Jun 85) ... 3
- Federal Treasurer Discusses Economic Recovery
(Paul Molloy, Robert Bowden; THE AUSTRALIAN, 7 Jun 85) 5
- Daily Analyzes Recent Economic Growth
(Kenneth Davidson; THE AGE, 7 Jun 85) 7

INDONESIA

- Muhammadiyah To Decide on Pancasila at Coming Congress
(KOMPAS, 21, 30 May 85) 8
- Chairman's Statement 8
Statement Clarification 9
- Pancasila Indoctrination Withheld From Former PKI Detainees
(SINAR HARAPAN, 29 May 85) 10
- Customs Employees Given Permission Not To Work
(SUARA KARYA, 1 May 85) 12
- Customs Employees To Be Channeled to Other Agencies
(SINAR HARAPAN, 10 May 85) 14

Army's Anti-Corruption Drive Termed Successful (SINAR HARAPAN, 11 May 85)	15
Ambassador to PNG on Relations With PNG (PELITA, 15 May 85)	17
Soviet Union Offers Low Interest Credit (KOMPAS, 1 May 85)	19
Foreign Minister on Indonesian Workers in Malaysia (SINAR HARAPAN, 21 May 85)	21
Interest in Trade With Taiwan (MERDEKA, 24 May 85)	22
Daily Urges ASEAN To Avoid Role in Cambodia (KOMPAS, 12 Jul 85)	23
Habibie on Education, Technology Transfer (KOMPAS, 11 May 85)	25
East Timor Catholic Leader Denies Document (SUARA KARYA, 11 May 85)	27
Magazine Confiscated in Madura (SURABAYA POST, 3 May 85)	29
Large Areas of Forest Heavily Damaged Each Year (KOMPAS, 1 May 85)	30
PRC, Japan Order 4 Million Cubic Meters of Plywood (HARIAN UMUM AB, 1 May 85)	31
No New Licenses Issued for Sawmills (MERDEKA, 24 May 85)	32
Obstacles to Coal Supply for Electric Plant Described (KOMPAS, 24 May 85)	34
Biographic Information on Indonesia Personalities	37
Briefs	
Trade Mission to PRC	41
Concern for Afghanistan	41

NEW ZEALAND

Paper Comments on Amity With U.S. (Editorial; THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 4 Jun 85)	42
--	----

Daily Analyzes Labor Loss in Timaru By-Election (Editorial; THE EVENING POST, 4 Jun 85)	43
OECD Foresees Unemployment, Inflation in Government Policy (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 1 Jun 85)	44
Reserve Bank Assesses First Two Months of Dollar Float (THE EVENING POST, 4 Jun 85)	45
Government Welcomes Lower EEC Butter Price (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 5 Jun 85)	46

PHILIPPINES

'Silent' Departure of U.S. Unit Prompts Speculation (Casiano Navarro; BULLETIN TODAY, 16 Jul 85)	47
Oppositionist Kalaw Reverses Support on U.S. Bases (Joann Baena Cruz; VERITAS, 7 Jul 85)	48
Supreme Court Restrains Sandiganbayan on Ver Motions (Rey Go Planaligan; BULLETIN TODAY, 12 Jul 85)	50
Communist Party Plans To Subvert Elections Revealed (Maharlika Broadcasting System, 12 Jul 85)	52
25 Retired Generals Support Armed Forces Reform Movement (Jose J. Burgos; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 10 Jul 85)	53
Manila Daily Reports Contrary Accounts of Albay Battle (BULLETIN TODAY, 11, 12 Jul 85)	55
NPA Account, Other Battles Cited, by Jen Jorvina, F. T. Flores	55
Military Denies Battle Took Place, by Jerry Lacuarta	56
Misamis NPA Pow Describes 'Starving,' 'Suffering' Rebels (Daniel Florida, Eric Gallego; TIMES JOURNAL, 12 Jul 85)	58
Economists Expect Business Difficulties To Continue (BUSINESS DAY, 12 Jul 85)	60
Former Marcos Aide Reacts to Criminal Charges (Francisco S. Tatad; BUSINESS DAY, 15 Jul 85)	63
Official Dares Opposition To Reveal Property, Investments (BUSINESS DAY, 15 Jul 85)	66
NPA Recruiting in Northern Luzon (Peppot L. Ilagan; THE GOLD ORE, 18 May 85)	68

Mindanao Weekly Blames Government Neglect for NPA (Patricio P. Diaz; THE MINDANAO CROSS, 18 May 85)	70
Navy Asked to Patrol North Coast After Ship Sightings (WE FORUM, 10 Jul 85)	72
Weekly Labels New Paper Anticommunist 'Counter-Propaganda' (THE MINDANAO CROSS, 25 May 85)	73
Cotabato Editorial on Marcos' Eroding Credibility (Editorial; THE MINDANAO CROSS, 1 Jun 85)	74
Former Governor Details Moro Forces Revamp (THE MINDANAO CROSS, 1 Jun 85)	75
Davao Columnist Favors Kerry Resolution (Sammy C. Occena; SAN PEDRO EXPRESS, 27 May-2 Jun 85)	76

THAILAND

Constitution Amendment Failure May Bring Election (BANGKOK WORLD, 11 Jul 85)	78
Prem Presents 1986 Budget to Farliament (Bangkok Domestic Service, 3 Jul 85)	79
Parliament Motion Passes Despite Army Walkout (BANGKOK POST, 6 Jul 85)	82
Crippled Malaysian Ship Smashes Police Boats (BANGKOK WORLD, 11 Jul 85)	84
Committee Orders Chamoi Property Confiscated (BANGKOK POST, 13 Jul 85)	86
Paper Comments on Shultz-Sommai Trade Talks (Editorial; BANGKOK POST, 9 Jul 85)	87
Paper Discusses Textile Exports to United States (Editorial; THAI RAT, 8 Jul 85)	89
Briefs	
Ambassadors Present Credentials	90
Diesel Agreement With PRC	90
Japan Pledges Loan	90
Japanese Aid for Refugees	90
Parliamentary Radio Station	91
Fishermen Return Home	91
King Receives New Envoys	91
King Receives Australian Envoy	91
Japanese Grants	91

WESTERN SAMOA

Prime Minister To Call for Snap Election (AFP, 15 Jul 85)	92
--	----

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Report on Agricultural Developments 8-14 Jul (Cambodian Media Monitored, 8-14 Jul 85)	93
--	----

Briefs

Performance for National Assembly	96
Pursat 6-Month Combat Results	96
'Remnants' Put Out of Action	97

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Army Newspaper Editorial Calls for Better Reserve Officer Training (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 31 May 85)	98
Hoa Lu District Carries Out Successful Mobilization Drill (Vu Tien Co; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 31 May 85)	101
Ben Tre Armed Forces Fulfill Cambodia Missions (Tran Hoang; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 30 May 85)	103
Binh Tri Thien Sends Settlers to New Economic Zones (Tran Anh Thai; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Jun 85)	104
Activities of 'Volunteers' in Cambodia Reported (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jul 85)	106

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Ho Chi Minh City Exports New Food Products (Len An; PHU NU VIETNAM, 5-11 Jun 85)	107
French Ambassador's Statement on National Day (Yvan Bastouil; Hanoi Domestic Service, 14 Jul 85)	110
Hanoi Meeting Honors Iraqi National Day (VNA, 16 Jul 85)	111
Leaders Greet Iraq on National Day (VNA, 16 Jul 85)	112
Pham Van Dong Greets UN Women's Conference (VNA, 16 Jul 85)	113

SRV's Truong Chinh Sends Message to OAU (VNA, 17 Jul 85)	114
CPV Greet Colombian Communist Party (VNA, 17 Jul 85)	115
Briefs	
40th CEMA Session Communique	116
ASEAN Talks Proposal	116
Iraqi Official Holds Reception	117
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Party Organizations in Northern Border Provinces Strengthened (NHAN DAN, 29 May 85)	118
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE	
Economic Management in Ho Chi Minh City Precinct Discussed (Tran Phuong; NHAN DAN, 29 May 85)	119
Ha Son Binh Enterprise Transports Settlers (Van Long; NHAN DAN, 29 May 85)	123
Ben Tre Essentially Completes Economic Decentralization (Hoang Hien; NHAN DAN, 29 May 85)	125
NHAN DAN Urges Integration in Marine Production (Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 Jul 85)	127
AGRICULTURE	
Guidelines for Expanding Marine Products Sector Given (Nguyen Xuan Thao; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, May 85) ...	130
Ly Nhan District Recovers Withheld Products (NHAN DAN, 29 May 85)	136
Binh Tri Thien Tries To Make Up for Crop Losses (Anh Trang; NHAN DAN, 29 May 85)	139
Agricultural Activities in Past 10 Days Reviewed (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Jul 85)	142
Officials Inspect Typhoon, Flood Control Work (Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 Jul 85)	144
Hanoi Reports Rice Planting in South Provinces (Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 Jul 85)	146
Radio Reports on Northern Grain Procurement (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jul 85)	147

Council Chairman Commends Nghe Tinh Rice Output (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jul 85)	148
Briefs	
Long An Drought Control	149
Ho Chi Minh City	149
Higher Rice Crop Yields	149
An Giang Crop Planting	150
An Giang Paddy Procurement	150
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Development of Light Industry in Southern Provinces Discussed (Nguyen Chi Vu; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, May 85)	151
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
Briefs	
Teacher's College Graduation	161
POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE	
New Cultural Way of Life Instituted in Da Nang (Nguyen Chi Vuong; VAN HOA NGHE THUAT, 20 May 85)	162
Organization of Cultural Life in Hanoi Wards Discussed (Luong Xuan Duc; VAN HOA NGHE THUAT, 20 May 85)	164
Cultural Campaign Carried Out in Hanoi Ward (Hai Ha; VAN HOA NGHE THUAT, 20 May 85)	167
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities	169
PUBLICATIONS	
Table of Contents KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP March 1985 (KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP, Mar 85)	181
Table of Contents TRIET HOC March 1985 (TRIET HOC, Mar 85)	182

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

INDOCHINA PROGRESS, PROBLEMS SINCE 1975 VIEWED

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA published by the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences April 1985 pages 53-65 carries an article by M. Isayev entitled "The Indochina Countries: Along the Path of Social Progress" outlining economic progress in the three countries of Indochina since 1975. For text see USSR REPORT: WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, JPRS-UWE-85-008 of 1 July 1985, pp 36-50.

CSO: 4200/1265

AUSTRALIA

WHEAT BOARD HEAD ON IMPLICATIONS OF U.S.-EEC TRADE WAR

Broadway THE LAND in English 6 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Phillip Bate]

[Text]

Australian wheat farmers could lose \$500 million if the United States and the EEC have a trade war, the chairman of the Wheat Board, Sir Leslie Price, said this week.

He said a battle between the two trading giants would also spill over to our dairy, cotton and coarse grains industries.

Sir Leslie made the grim forecast after six weeks overseas discussing the world wheat market with international grain experts.

The impending war between the US and the EEC was the result of huge stockpiles of wheat on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and mounting subsidies to their farmers, he said.

Consequently both administrations were intent on attacking each other's markets, he said.

\$500m loss

The Wheat Board's expected record export sales of 16 million tonnes this year will be worth at least \$US2500 million or \$A3500 at the current exchange rate, placing wheat second only to coal as Australia's main income

earner, he said.

Sir Leslie said a trade war would probably cut world prices by 25pc which would shave \$500 million or more from the value of our crop and cause hardship to Australia's 60,000 wheat farmers.

The first shots were about to be fired by the US through its five year Farm Bill and what is termed a Bonus Incentive Commodity Export Program (BICEP) which would effectively lower the world price of wheat.

Although full details were not yet known Sir Leslie said the principle of the BICEP operation was that the US Government would provide funds for bonus sales to countries buying US products such as wheat.

"This means giving away about a tonne of wheat for every four tonnes bought by a customer effectively a price discount of about 25pc," he said.

"The US hopes this will help recover markets lost due to both EEC subsidised wheat exports and the strength of the US dollar," he said.

Sir Leslie rejected US claims that there would only be ripple effects as an offshoot on its attack on the EEC.

"The EEC is not expected to take kindly the loss of any market and is expected to retaliate."

"In addition, the fact that the EEC and the US control about 60pc of the world market of 105 million tonnes means any price cutting must necessarily hit the price of Australian wheat."

"However, the AWB has no intention of backing away from the market."

"Instead, we are now placing everybody on notice that if the US goes ahead with its plans, then Australia will have to sell wheat at very much lower prices."

"While the current exchange rates remain

where it is, we can battle through."

"However, devaluation costs will eventually catch up with growers in the years ahead, and growers are already faced with other rising costs," he said.

Sir Leslie said the trade war could last two years or longer before having any big effect on world stockpiles.

Commenting on planting trends, Sir Leslie urged caution on expanding wheat acreages.

Meanwhile, a flurry of cables between Canberra, Washington and Brussels has brought little reassurance that Australian farm exports will not suffer in the impending global trade war.

Government and embassy sources confirm that \$US2000 million (\$A3080 million) has been set aside in Washington to undercut the EEC's subsidised exporting.

AUSTRALIA

PAPER VIEWS DEBATES OVER AID TO PNG

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Peter Hastings]

[Text]

AFTER getting a fairly dusty answer in Canberra during the aid talks which ended last week, the PNG aid team picked up its marbles and returned to Port Moresby.

The talks were only exploratory with the hard bargaining coming in July. But PNG got a fair indication that it would not get what it wanted — an Australian promise that the aid package, running at more than \$300 million this financial year, would be reduced in the future by only 1 per cent annually in real terms.

The current five-year aid agreement ends on June 30, 1986. It was drawn up by the late Sir John Crawford and aimed to reduce aid by 5 per cent each year in real terms while allowing for inflation.

Sir John thought that PNG could combine a 5 per cent decline in aid with a 5 per cent growth in budget spending. But in those palmy days, copper fetched high prices and gold sold at \$600 an ounce — a year later gold, copper and commodity prices plummeted.

The bulk of Australian aid to PNG has been in the form of completely untied budgetary support. It is paid by quarterly cheque into the PNG Reserve Bank and what is done with it is PNG's business. Aid to PNG accounts for nearly 30 per cent of all the country's receipts and for 40 per cent of Australia's total overseas development assistance.

A number of government and independent observers, including development economists, have

said that PNG has become too dependent on Australian untied aid. They want aid reduced in real terms and increasingly replaced by project or tied aid. In part, this is seen as bringing home to the PNG Government the need for greater accountability of aid disbursement.

Last year's Jackson committee report on Australian overseas aid proposed that it be reduced overall by 5 per cent annually but that there should be a 2 per cent increase in the form of project aid. This would mean a reduction of only 3 per cent annually in real terms.

Canberra is likely to pursue this goal even though it realises that it will take a year or so for PNG and Australian aid officials to thrash out suitable projects. Until this is done, the reduction rate may be around the annual 1 per cent desired by PNG.

PNG officials also sought assurances that aid levels would be tied to the Australian inflation rate with built-in safeguards: if mineral earnings in any one year topped \$115 million, the aid level would be cut by 1 per cent; if mineral earnings amounted to only \$15 million, aid would rise by 1 per cent.

While Australia may feel sympathetic to PNG's economic problem, there is a feeling that Australia has its own serious economic problems and can no longer be regarded as some sort of super cargo cult object.

In short, Canberra feels that

PNG should start to work harder in its own interests. It recognises that PNG faces falling receipts, a rising birthrate, growing unemployment and constantly increasing consumer demands. But it feels that PNG could do more to generate capital internally and attract overseas investment and aid.

Last year, foreign aid donors offered PNG only about \$10 million. Officials complain quite bitterly about this, but the blame lies mainly with the officials and responsible ministers. They seem incapable of getting their act together to produce coherent documentation on possible aid projects.

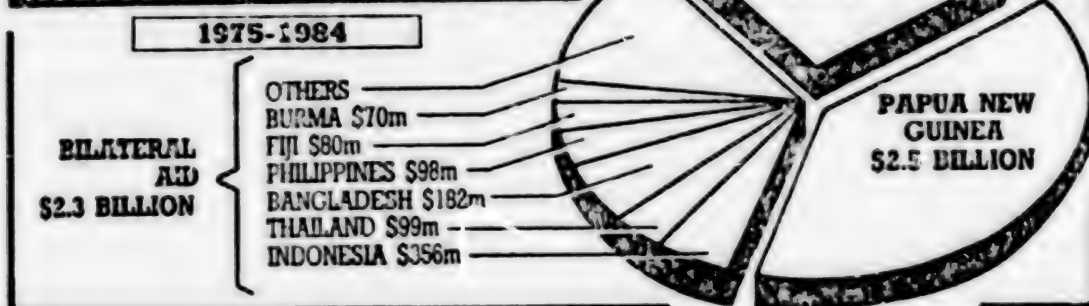
The World Bank says it will help finance development projects in PNG — either singly or with others — but only if PNG instrumentalities are prepared to do their homework properly.

The Government's lackadaisical approach, bordering on complacency, to the country's increasingly vicious law and order problem, especially in Port Moresby, does little to reassure foreign investors.

This is not to deny that the country has done better since independence 10 years ago than many dared think. It has not fragmented, a robust parliamentary democracy seems to have taken root and freedom of speech, assembly and the individual is a reality.

But as the Jackson and Goodman reports show, PNG's economic performance has been

CUTTING THE CAKE: AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEAS AID



disappointing when compared to other Third World countries with similar problems which get nothing like the development aid that PNG receives.

While PNG's real gross domestic product increased by 1.9 per cent between 1971 and 1981, in the least developed countries like Malawi, Rwanda and Benin it grew by 5.6, 5.3 and 3.3 per cent respectively.

There are various reasons for PNG's poor economic showing: formidable terrain, poor planning, a chronic shortage of skilled bureaucrats and the failure to identify development goals. The most potent disincentive of all is the feeling that Australian aid is always available because Prime Minister Mike can ring Prime Minister Bob.

For Australia, the bottom line of PNG aid is enlightened self-interest. Apart from the historic links between the two countries, it is in Australia's strategic interests to ensure that PNG remains stable and continues to develop economically and socially. PNG's capacity to handle Indonesian pressure over the border and the OPM refugee situation is a case in point.

It has been a near article of faith with successive Australian governments that a precipitate move from budgetary support to large-scale tied aid would provoke the very PNG resentment, suspicion and political instability which untied aid has been so successful in helping to avoid.

This might well be so if the aid package changed character dramatically. But the Jackson

AUSTRALIAN AID TO PNG

Fiscal Year	Multilateral Aid \$m	Bilateral Aid \$m	PNG \$m	Total \$m
75-76	43	92	212	347
76-77	60	92	225	378
77-78	79	120	219	418
78-79	69	154	237	460
79-80	89	175	236	500
80-81	101	222	245	568
81-82	138	267	253	658
82-83	178	292	275	745
83-84	203	427*	302	932
84-85 (Est.)	222	454*	317	993
TOTALS	1,182	2,295	2,522	5,199

In Australian dollars to the nearest million.

*Includes students' imputed costs.

formula involves, at m. st, a slow and measured change. It will be at least 15 years before project aid forms the greater part of the package. And if the going gets really rough in PNG, Port Moresby knows it will have a sympathetic ear in Canberra.

PNG has done extremely well out of Australian aid. Over the past 10 years, Australia has disbursed approximately \$5.8 billion in aid, of which multilateral aid amounted to \$1.2 billion, bilateral aid (excluding PNG) \$2.3 billion and PNG aid \$2.5 billion (see chart). The PNG aid figure was considerably more annually over the decade than the total of all other bilateral aid (see table) and more than double all multilateral aid.

AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL TREASURER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Paul Molloy and Robert Bowden]

[Text]

THE Treasurer, Mr Keating, warned that wages restraint and preserving the benefits of the dollar's devaluation were vital to continued economic recovery after national accounts figures revealed some flattening in the rate of growth and emerging inflationary pressures.

Despite a rise in employment of 64,700 in May - the biggest monthly rise in seven years (see story this page) - and an increase in non-farm gross domestic product by 0.5 per cent.

THE non-farm deflator, which measures the underlying inflation rate, rose 2.9 per cent in the March quarter, the highest quarterly rise since the December quarter 1982.

BUSINESS investment performed poorly, with private non-dwelling construction down 3.9 per cent and investment in equipment down 4.4 per cent.

THE farm economy slipped back, expanding 1.5 per cent in the quarter after a 5 per cent rise in the December quarter.

While reacting positively to the rise in GDP, Mr Keating warned that the Government was concerned about the possibility of renewed inflationary pressures.

Warnings

Mr Keating claimed the Budget forecast for growth of 4 per cent for total GDP was on track, but "the benefits from depreciation have to be preserved, and while we're saying economic growth is on track it's only on track if there continues to be wage restraint and price restraint".

"We've come a long way from the debilitated economy we inherited 21 years ago, but we've still got a long way to go," he said.

The Treasurer's statement followed warnings to the unions last month that the Government would seek discounting of future national wage rises for the effects of the dollar's devaluation, despite ACTU opposition.

The Acting Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, Mr Harford, said this week that the Government was planning to contain the influence of comparative wage justice in wage fixing.

The national accounts revealed non-farm GDP grew by 0.5 per cent during the March quarter, considerably lower than the 1.7 per cent rise during the previous quarter.

Non-farm GDP previously grew by 0.7 per cent in the September quarter, 1.9 per cent in the June quarter and

1.7 per cent in the March quarter of last year.

The figures do not threaten the Government's growth forecasts for the 1985-86 financial year, but suggest the rate of recovery may be reaching a plateau.

However, Mr Keating was adamant that the Budget forecast for growth was on track: 5 per cent non-farm GDP and 4 per cent for total GDP.

"The economy is now completing its second year of solid growth, with the prospect of a third year looking very good," Mr Keating said. "You have to go back, I think, until the early 1970s to find another period where we've had growth as strong as that, particularly in the non-farm economy."

Mr Keating said that if the June quarter delivered strong economic growth, the Budget forecast for 4 per cent growth in GDP in 1984-85 could be exceeded.

Mr Keating said he was pleased the figures showed continuing strength in the private sector, which the Government was assisting by "pulling back the Budget deficit".

"Growth in consumption and investment is coming through, and early this week we had an important statistic indicating that business expectations for investment in the next financial year is run-

ning at about 21 per cent higher than in the same survey taken a year ago."

Employment was also in line with Budget forecasts. Mr Keating said, with 124,000 extra jobs already recorded.

The Bureau of Statistics significantly revised its growth estimates for the September and December quarters, lifting the earlier 3.3 per cent annual growth rate to 5 per cent.

But the slowdown recorded in the March quarter, which comes after 18 months of solid growth, highlights the need for the Government to consolidate the gains by ensuring industry remains competitive and prices do not rise.

The national accounts show a 2 per cent lift in private consumption expenditure in the quarter, but a weak performance for business investment.

Private non-dwelling construction fell 3.9 per cent, and investment in equipment was down 4.4 per cent.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Howard, described the March quarter result as disappointing, and said it was positive evidence that growth was slowing down.

Mr Howard said it was an ominous sign for the economy that the March quarter accounts reflected little impact of the depreciation of the Australian dollar over the past five months.

CSO: 4200/1197

AUSTRALIA

DAILY ANALYZES RECENT ECONOMIC GROWTH

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[News Analysis by Kenneth Davidson: "The Economy Is Running on Consumer Power"]

[Text]

Private consumption expenditure is the major engine of strong economic growth in the six months to March, according to the national accounts released yesterday.

The consumption growth reflects the strong growth in employment, additional overtime and some upward drift in payments outside the wages accord.

But wages are not growing as fast as profits. The accounts show wages, salaries and supplements grew at an annual rate of five per cent in the six months to March while gross operating surpluses of trading enterprises grew at an annual rate of 20 per cent.

The underlying inflation rate rose at an annual rate of six per cent in the six months to March, but this does not appear to be caused by acceleration in wage costs.

Major contributors to the underlying inflation are dwelling construction costs and real estate transfer expenses which reflect the strong growth in demand for housing and higher import prices which reflect overseas cost pressures and the dollar devaluation.

Real estate transfer costs grew at an annual rate of 14 per cent in the six months to March and it suggests that governments may have to make reforms in conveyancing and other housing transaction costs to prevent these costs flowing back into wages.

The accounts support the view that the economy is now growing faster than was predicted in the budget and the recovery is more broadly based in that private sector demand is growing more strongly than public sector demand.

CSO: 4200/1197

INDONESIA

MUHAMMADIYAH TO DECIDE ON PANCASILA AT COMING CONGRESS

Chairman's Statement

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 May 85 p 9

[Article: "Muhammadiyah To Choose Pancasila As Principle At 41st Congress"]

[Text] Malang, KOMPAS--Muhammadiyah has actually accepted Pancasila [basic principles of the Indonesian republic] as the basis of its organization, but formal decision will not be made until its 41st Congress, to be held next December.

H. A. R. Fachruddin, chairman of the Muhammadiyah Central Executive Board [PP], gave this explanation to KOMPAS last week when he visited the Muhammadiyah University in Malang, East Java.

He said that Muhammadiyah is determined to accept Pancasila fully as the basis of its organization, both materially and spiritually. It does not intend to be like a train whose locomotive speeds ahead while its cars are left behind. "Acceptance must be unanimous, from the lowest level to the highest," he declared.

The organization is now being consolidated in preparation for the congress. The objectives are to spur interest, unify its position, and find a concept that will serve as an area of agreement for the acceptance of Pancasila.

Postponement

Fachruddin said that Muhammadiyah had postponed its 41st Congress until after the passage of the Community Organization Law. The congress, which is held every 4 years, was originally planned for 7 to 12 December 1981. Because that was the year of the general election, the congress was rescheduled for 7 to 12 December 1984. Since the Community Organization Law had not been passed by that time, the congress was further postponed until December 1985.

According to Fachruddin, a Muslim scholar from Yogyakarta, the postponement of the congress was with the president's knowledge. Fachruddin and Minister of Religion Munawir Sjadzali had called on the chief of state in September

1983. "President Soeharto said, among other things, that it would be better to wait until after the legislation had become law," said Fachruddin.

Article 2 of the constitution of Muhammadiyah, which was founded on 18 November 1912, states that the basis of its organization is Islam and that its objective is achievement of a true Islamic society through promotion of Islam.

According to Article 28 of its constitution, changes to the constitution and bylaws become official upon approval by at least two-thirds of those attending a congress called for that purpose.

The chairman of the Muhammadiyah PP denied that a division has occurred in Muhammadiyah over the single principle issue. "If you are referring to differences among individuals, that is indeed possible," he stated.

Statement Clarification

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 May 85 p 9

[Article: "Muhammadiyah Has Not Yet Decided"]

[Text] Yogyakarta, KOMPAS--Muhammadiyah has not yet taken a position on whether it will accept or reject Pancasila as single principle, K. H. A. R. Fachruddin, chairman of the Muhammadiyah PP, told KOMPAS at his home in Yogyakarta on Monday morning [27 May]. Muhammadiyah's position will not be announced until after the 41st Muhammadiyah Congress scheduled to be held in Surakarta next December. The selection of this date was to allow finalization of the Community Organization Law by the DPR RI [Indonesian Parliament].

"If people ask, I say, 'Wait until after the congress,'" Fachruddin said with regard to Muhammadiyah's position. Prior to saying that, he corrected a report published on page 21 of KOMPAS on 21 May, entitled "Muhammadiyah To Choose Pancasila As Principle At 41st Congress." That article implied that Muhammadiyah has already accepted Pancasila as principle, whereas acceptance or rejection will not be discussed until the forthcoming conference.

He said that the question of Pancasila as the organizational principle of Muhammadiyah has been discussed internally at the PP level but that the outcome has not been publicized. "Only the congress has authority to make that decision, and it will not be held until next December. Therefore, we do not yet have a position," said the Muslim scholar.

6942

CSO: 4213/260

INDONESIA

PANCASILA INDOCTRINATION WITHHELD FROM FORMER PKI DETAINEES

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 28 May 85--In order to avoid negative consequences, former G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] detainees will not receive P-4 (Guidance for Expressing and Practicing Pancasila [basic principles of the Indonesian republic]) indoctrination. Since they are still in the supervision phase, their activities and conduct must still be observed by both the government and the community.

Sarwo Edhie, chief of the Central BP-7 [Presidential Advisory Board on Implementation of P-4] stated this in a working meeting with Commission II of the DPR RI [Indonesian Parliament] on Tuesday night [28 May].

The negative aspect, according to Sarwo Edhie, is community acceptance of indoctrination certificates presented to people who should still be under observation because of their involvement in the G-30-S/PKI.

As an example, he cited the case of indoctrination given to former Bandung mayor Djukardi (involved in the G-30-S/PKI), who received top scores in the indoctrination. Sarwo Edhie said such cases can have side effects on the community.

In reply to a question from a DPR member, he added that, although TAP MPR [Decision of the People's Consultative Congress] No II of 1978 stipulated that P-4 applies to all Indonesian citizens without exception, "dealing with former PKI cadre requires much care, remembering their past ideological convictions and their cunning in stirring up the community."

He also said that former PKI cadre were clever at twisting the facts, influencing people around them, and handling differences of opinion in the community. "Mixing them with the community in a P-4 indoctrination involves too great a risk. For the time being, it is enough that they be given general supervision and guidance," said Sarwo Edhie.

In response to a Commission II question, Sarwo Edhie said that although there are no objective means of measurement, conclusions can be drawn with

regard to the increasing political awareness of the community. Quoting President Soeharto, the BP-7 chief said, "If the political awareness of the people with regard to P-4 is inadequate, incidents like the Tanjung Priok affair and terrorism like the bombing of the Borobudur monument will spread rapidly."

6942

CSO: 4213/260

INDONESIA

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES GIVEN PERMISSION NOT TO WORK

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 1 May 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Approximately more than 50 percent of Customs employees who now number 13,000 persons beginning 1 May 1985 are for the moment being given permission not to go to work either full-time or rotating.

Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro in a circulated letter dated 26 April 1985 concerning the decision in the area of personnel of the Directorate-General [DitJen] for Customs and Duties in connection with the implementation of Presidential Instruction [InPres] 4/1985 made public that this decision is aimed at firmly guaranteeing the smoothness of service of the DitJen for Customs and Duties to the public and other government agencies.

InPres 4/1985 concerning smoothness of flow of imports, export and inter-island goods, among others reduces the authority of customs house inspection, so that many employees no longer have functions. This authority among others abolishes obligation of Pemberitahuan Muat Barang (AVI) declaration of clearance and Form 5b along with customs house inspection for export and import goods for articles protected by Laporan Kebenaran Pemeriksaan (LKP) inspection verification report issued by the surveyor.

The Finance Minister in the circulated letter mentioned personnel who do not hold structural positions are given full permission not to work. At the same time for personnel who hold structural positions at echelon V (head of sub-section) and echelon IV (head of section) are given permission not to work on a rotating basis.

The decision letter giving permission not to work was given by the Secretary of the Customs and Duties DitJen, by the Director for Technical Management and head of the Data Processing and Information Office from the central level and head of Regional Office at the regional level for each area respectively, for a period of time up to 1 month and is extendable.

Giving permission not to work and its implementation cannot be delegated to other officials.

In explanation, what is meant by employee is daily employees who are in the process of becoming candidates for government service, are candidates for

government service, are government servants, government servants who are subsidized, members and retired members of ABRI [armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia] who are appointed and monthly employees as well as retirees.

The Finance Minister mentioned also that employees who do not receive permission not to work are employees who hold structural positions at echelon II and echelon III and for employees who are in tactical operations subsidized by the Port Administrator.

In all of Indonesia there are now 14 Regional Offices headed by 1 echelon II official and tens of inspection offices headed by an echelon III official. Besides that each region has a Coordinator who is an echelon IIb official and several heads of sector who are echelon III officials in addition to Heads of Sections and Sub-sections.

12836

CSO: 4213/248

INDONESIA

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES TO BE CHanneled TO OTHER AGENCIES

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] The head of BAKN, the Administrative Board for Government Employees, A. E. Manihuruk explained that employees of the Directorate-General for Customs and Duties who were "housebound" as a result of Presidential Instruction [InPres] 4/1985 concerning streamlining the flow of goods through ports, will not be laid off, but will be channeled to other departments or agencies.

Answering questions and hearing opinions with Commission II of Parliament Friday morning, Manihuruk said with the issuing of the above mentioned InPres, the burden of responsibility of the Customs and Duties DitJen has been reduced, so that within the DitJen there is an excess of personnel. "How much excess personnel is now still under investigation."

It is expected that this investigation will be completed shortly. In connection with this, according to the head of BAKN, principles adhered to are provisions as arranged under Government Regulation 20/1975 which were later confirmed by Government Regulation 32/1979.

Based on the government regulations, if in one agency or department there is an excess of personnel because of an organizational revamping of management the excess personnel cannot be laid off, but must be channeled to other places.

May Be Retired

Even with the above, it was added, if within the excess personnel there are those who are 50 years of age and who have at least 10 years of service, those involved may be retired if they wish.

During the hearing which was led by the Vice Chairman of Commission II Muh. Sulaeman, Manihuruk said channeling of employees as a result of InPres 4/1985 will not be a problem and will not experience difficulties. What needs to be taken into account are the structural officials from that DitJen to see if they are appropriate to structural openings available in other departments or agencies.

12836
CSO: 4213/248

INDONESIA

ARMY'S ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE TERMED SUCCESSFUL

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 11 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Operation Kartika, launched by Gen Rudini, army chief of staff (KASAD), to act against corruption and immorality within the army was halted when the maximum results were reached and when it was certain that an oversight system was staying on course.

This was revealed by the army chief of staff in exclusive interviews with SINAR HARAPAN on board a Pelita Air Service F-28 airplane flying from Jakarta to Ambon (6 May 1985) and from Jayapura to Jakarta (8 May 1985).

The chief of staff was in Ambon and Jayapura at the beginning of this week for a ceremony disbanding the Pattimura and Cendrawasih KODAM [District Military Command] and forming at the same time the Trikora KODAM.

Operation Kartika (OPSKA), based on the guidance, orders and instructions of Benny Moerdani and President Soeharto, was put into effect on 6 June 1983 in order to create a clean and authoritative TNI-AD [Indonesian National Army]. During OPSKA I action was taken against 24 important TNI-AD officials and some of them were brought before the high military court.

OPSKA II was in effect from April 1984 to January 1985. "OPSKA stopped last January because built-in controls were in effect then," said the 55-year old Gen Rudini. He explained that the built-in controls of the army inspector general's office (IRJENADI) and the KODAM inspectorate (IRDAM) were now permanent.

A Special Step

The chief of staff said that OPSKA constituted a special step. "Because the built-in controls are now in effect special steps to handle the situation are no longer needed. If they had continued, they would have ruined the system. I only curb a system which isn't working and that only takes one blow!" he said.

He said that when OPSKA II was launched its most important task was to provide an impetus to the IRJENAD and IRDAM systems to get down to work and that they are now working.

SINAR HARAPAN: Are actions taken against cases of corruption which have occurred at any time?

Chief of Staff: That depends. After control operations, stopping corruption is carried out. I'm not touching on past ones. When I became chief of staff I said, "Stop." The front line starts here. I'll get rid of anybody found being corrupt.

The orders to curb corruption come from the PANGAB (Armed Forces Commander) and from the president and if anyone asks "Why are steps being taken?" said Gen Rudini, the answer is simple. The government has gotten broad support to create a clean and authoritative administration.

"I said, 'How can the TNI-AD be authoritative when it is not clean and not under control?' ABRI must do its part in backing up the government in its efforts to create a clean administration. The army must prepare itself for this. If we're given the task, act on it. We ourselves aren't clean. We're a laughing stock," said the chief of staff.

"OPSKA found three things: control, mismanagement and system. All three are tightly intertwined. Controls over internal oversight are not good. Mismanagement occurs. Perhaps this occurs because the system is not appropriate. Therefore the control system must be improved.

"It was stated that if control, management and the system are fixed up in a minimal way, it reduces the number of people who will steal or it reduces the opportunity to steal. "Giving other people the chance to steal is wrong; for example, leaving a closet unlocked. I remember that the military discipline regulations (PDT) say that the person who doesn't lock the closet has also broken the regulations and is also punished."

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INDONESIA

AMBASSADOR TO PNG ON RELATIONS WITH PNG

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 15 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Imam Supomo, Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea (PNG), stated that after having overcome many obstacles, friendly and cooperative relations between PNG and Indonesia are close and becoming closer.

Imam Supomo accompanied by Andreas Soenarto, Irian Jaya provincial secretary, told ANTARA at the Irian Jaya governor's office yesterday morning that diplomatic relations between the two countries had passed through some difficult times but that that had resulted in the two sides, as free and sovereign nations, having closer relations.

He praised the leadership of Prime Minister Michael Somare as a statesman from a developing country, firm in his conviction and not influenced by current situations and conditions or by pressures from any group.

As an example he mentioned that Somare, in order not to give the impression of bad relations between Indonesia and PNG, has not given any extremist groups the freedom of movement to make that country a base from which to undermine Indonesia.

Finally, said Imam Supomo, the PNG government has continued to close down the Australian ABC news agency in Port Moresby, which once put out reports harmful to Indonesian-PNG relations.

In addition, PNG views the problem of border crossers as an internal affair of the two countries, one which can be solved, and has never brought it up for debate before parliament.

Imam Supomo said that all of this is a proof of both countries' firm conviction to cooperate on the basis of a mutual respect for each other's freedom, sovereignty and integrity.

There are Two Groups of Border Crossers

Imam Supomo explained that the two countries are wrestling with the best way to solve the problem of border crossers.

Ambassador Supomo said that there are two groups of border crossers--a traditional

group and a group that comes from outside the border area.

The traditional group is exercising its right to visit each other on the basis of customary and tribal ties between people living on the border in Indonesian territory and citizens of PNG on the other side of the border. "There is no problem with this group; it's an easy problem," said Supomo.

The problem is with the second group, who live in various parts of PNG. For political purposes they take advantage of traditional visits by members of the first group. This second group often visits PNG but does not pass through fixed ports of entry, making the task of the two teams monitoring the border more difficult.

The number of border crossers in the second group is estimated at 200 to 500 people; their place of residence is uncertain. Nevertheless, efforts to solve the border crossing problem are being made by both countries and some of them are beginning to return to their homes.

"The PNG government respects Indonesia's position of reaccepting its citizens without any sanctions whatsoever," said Supomo.

A Positive Impression

Ambassador Supomo has been visiting Irian Jaya for a week at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja to see the Indonesian border villages close up.

Together with officials of Irian Jaya's provincial government he visited the villages of Arso, Worokmana, Waris, Senggih, Battom and several other spots in Jayawijaya county.

"I am amazed to see the villagers living in peace and leading their lives just like people in other villages in Indonesia," said the ambassador.

This should be reported because the press in PNG and Australia has been printing slanders in describing the Indonesian villages near the border as empty.

On this occasion the ambassador had the chance to see some border crossers who had returned some time ago and whom the foreign press had reported killed by the Indonesian army. The ambassador took the opportunity to be photographed with these ex border crossers and with the Catholic missionaries who are aiding in their development.

"I will show these facts to the press when I return to Port Moresby," he said.

Ambassador Imam Supomo and his wife plan to return to Port Moresby on Wednesday 15 May by a regular Air New Guinea flight from Sentani airport, Jayapura.

INDONESIA

SOVIET UNION OFFERS LOW INTEREST CREDIT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Soviet Union claims there is a balance in the framework of development of its trade with Indonesia. To Indonesian entrepreneurs, the Soviet Union has offered long-term soft interest credit to buy commodities from its country along with offering help for investment under the buy back arrangement system (paid with the product of the investment itself).

The above was announced to KOMPAS by Zachri Ahmad, the General Chairman of GINSI, the All-Indonesian National Importers Association in Jakarta on Tuesday after he received the Economic Consul from the Soviet Embassy in Indonesia, Kozlov G. J.

"They tried to talk with us in the framework of realizing results of the visit of Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs and the General Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to the Soviet Union some time ago. They tried to offer immediate commodities for importers here," said Zachri when asked what was discussed with Kozlov.

To the Chairman of GINSI the Soviet officials announced so far the balance of trade between the two nations almost always is a surplus for Indonesia. Efforts to develop trade of the two nations itself were received well by both parties. "Nevertheless they also claim there is a balance," he added.

The Soviet Union said it was interested in buying more Indonesian export commodities. In turn they request that Indonesia buy more of their commodities so that the balance of trade between the two nations would be even but at a higher level.

Open Market

To the Indonesian importers, Kozlov offered a line of commodities which can be traded with Indonesia such as installation of electric generators, machines needed for the food processing industry, machine tools and the like.

Nevertheless, said Zachri, for Indonesian importers there is one obstacle in buying equipment from the Soviet Union namely the problem of aftersales service. "Concerning this problem they said they will make efforts to find or point out again agents for various types of products in Indonesia."

The Soviets said they also understand Indonesia supports an open market. In the sense that even for example, if there were an interest by Indonesian entrepreneurs to buy a Soviet product, but without forgetting competition with products of other nations. To overcome that competition the Soviet officials promised to follow operating procedures and business methods prevailing in Indonesia along with more actively promoting their products here. The first trade show in Indonesia will be held at the Borobudur Hotel this coming 20-22 May.

According to Zachri, the Soviet Union reacted well to Presidential Instruction [InPres] 4/1985 which as described by Kozlov "will succeed in eliminating obstacles in the framework of increasing the volume of trade of the two nations." Through InPres 4/1985 the major obstacle often experienced by the Soviets, namely the difficulty of Soviet ships entering Indonesia to transport trade goods, it is hoped will no longer exist.

Various Facilities

Through Zachri, officials of the Soviet Embassy in Indonesia further explained what facilities can be offered by the Soviets to Indonesian entrepreneurs who are interested in buying their products.

"They said they were prepared to give long-term soft interest credit between 8 and 9 percent a year. Nevertheless they said the interest rate can still be negotiated," said Zachri.

But the Soviets are prepared to offer investment credit to entrepreneurs who pay through the method of selling the products of the investment to the Soviets. This means the Soviet Union does not invest directly, but credit is given to entrepreneurs who will invest. Payment is done through selling the products of this investment to the Soviets. "But this is also not directly marketed in that country, but they help sell it to other nations." Clearly, for this investment credit is only given for investment for which it is calculated there is a market in the Soviet Union or that the Soviet Union is able to market in other countries.

For the problem of giving credit, said Zachri, there is a matter which is still considered to be an obstacle namely it is not known which government banks in Indonesia would guarantee credit from outside the country which would be accepted by the entrepreneurs. So that up to now if there was anyone who did this, although not from the Soviet Union for example, realization has to be through a third country such as Singapore. "Therefore trade is not direct," added Zachri.

12836

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INDONESIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON INDONESIAN WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 21 May 85--Indonesian workers on the Malay Peninsula and in East Malaysia actually number 500,000. This figure is far greater than the official figure recorded by AKA (Association of Workers Between Countries) Headquarters at the Department of Manpower [DEPNAKER], which noted 4,451 workers for the period April 1984 to March 1985. This total was made up of 4,270 men and 181 women.

Foreign Minister [MENLU] Mochtar Kusumaatmadja stated in reply to a question from DPR [parliament] Commission I on Tuesday morning [21 May] that the 500,000 figure was based on information from DEPNAKER.

The MENLU also said that the presence of illegal workers from Indonesia in Malaysia has recently caused a reaction from some Malaysian government officials and Malaysian citizens of Indian and Chinese descent, who have political motives and who see competition with them in their sectors of work.

Problems in West Malaysia basically are matters of jurisdiction and immigration questions, including passports, visas, residence permits and other documents.

According to the MENLU, people referred to as "illegal Indonesian entrants" are laborers and workers who go to Malaysia and the Philippines without visas or formal employment contracts. Generally, they are manual laborers or seasonal workers employed on farms and estates and in factories. Although they are illegal aliens, they are liked because they work more cheaply and are more industrious and honest.

6942
CSO: 4213/260

INDONESIA

INTEREST IN TRADE WITH TAIWAN

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 May 85 p 9

[Text] Jakarta, 23 May 85--Although the world economy still remains sluggish, trade between Indonesia and the Republic of China, or Taiwan, is showing signs of increase.

This increase is visible in the number of inquiries being received by the Taiwan Trade Information Center regarding both imports of goods from Taiwan and exports of commodities to Taiwan.

According to a staff member at the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce, inquiries used to be received at the rate of 40 per month, but they have risen to 120 per month since the opening of the information center.

In order to increase the flow of trade between the two countries, Taiwan will be holding a technological exhibition at the Jakarta Pekan Raya arena in September for the display of equipment utilizing Taiwan's technological strengths.

The balance of trade between Indonesia and Taiwan has always been in Indonesia's favor, said the source at the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce.

In 1983, Indonesian exports to Taiwan totaled \$429.1 million, whereas imports from Taiwan were valued only at \$344.5 million.

These figures declined slightly in 1984, when Indonesian exports to Taiwan amounted to \$346.4 million and Taiwan's exports to Indonesia totaled only \$423 million [as published].

With the opening of the Taiwan Trade Information Center on 5 May 1985, it is hoped that the balance of trade will improve further, the information center staff member told MERDEKA.

6942
CSO: 4213/260

INDONESIA

DAILY URGES ASEAN TO AVOID ROLE IN CAMBODIA

BK170228 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur discussed at least three topics--Cambodian, inter-ASEAN economic cooperation, and the dialogue with the so-called ASEAN partners. The second and third topics, no less important than the first one, were ousted from the limelight by the first topic, namely the Cambodian problem, which has constituted a real conflict, at least in the form of border clashes for the past 6 years. There is also a potential for escalation and a direct threat to the security of one ASEAN member country, namely Thailand.

Without its being aware, ASEAN has probably become the party with the greatest involvement in this problem, apart from those who are directly involved, that is to say, the political groups in Cambodian society.

It is true that there have been other conflicts in the world which have lasted longer than the Cambodian problem, such as in the Middle East. As far as duration is concerned, the conflict in Afghanistan is not much different from that in Cambodia.

If we look at the problem more seriously, the question arises as to whether it is wise for ASEAN to get involved in the Cambodian problem so deeply that the prestige of this regional grouping will be measured by its success in solving it?

Recently, a shift took place in the ways to solve the problem. The so-called proximity talks have shown a new approach, namely, shifting the Cambodian problem back to the parties directly involved--the Cambodian people themselves, consisting of the Heng Samrin, Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Pol Pot factions, as well as Vietnam, which is a foreign country directly involved in the conflict. In this connection, we also believe that such a proposal is correct because the Cambodian people are being urged to determine their own destiny through a free general election. In other words, they are being encouraged to find a solution to their own problem.

As can be seen clearly, Vietnam is involved in the problem. Through its military presence in Cambodia, Vietnam has given a new dimension to the problem. Vietnam's primary interest in this issue is that Vietnamese-dominated Cambodia and Laos will not become a springboard for the PRC from the south. In addition,

Vietnam also has a kind of sacred mission in the form of an Indochinese family under its control. Unfortunately, this aspiration, as history has shown, has always aroused the apprehension of Thailand, which shares a common border with these Indochinese countries.

The problem became more complicated when Thailand, learning from history, decided to play the PRC card in coping with the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

The question now is, what should be done first: make Vietnam gain confidence in ASEAN or take issue with that country over its role and responsibility in Cambodia. In this regard, it is worth noting that individual ASEAN member countries have not adopted a similar posture, but collectively, have chosen the second option of demanding that Vietnam is responsible for its actions in Cambodia. Being proud of its long history of national struggle, Vietnam is not only reluctant to listen to ASEAN, but also manipulates existing differences of opinion among this regional grouping for its own benefit.

Vietnam has a history of national struggle, which means that it will never downgrade its national independence in its dealings with the Soviet Union. We agree with this view. However, national independence and Soviet interests to protect Vietnam from the PRC threat and to secure new bases in Southeast Asia are two different things. Regardless of what primary or secondary interest the Soviets have, the fact is that they maintain a presence in Vietnam and that means they are also present in the Cambodian scenario.

All parties, including ASEAN, have so far ignored the Soviet presence in this issue and we know the reason why. But is this attitude realistic? Can Vietnam find a solution to the Cambodian problem without listening to or consulting the Soviet Union?

ASEAN is now faced with a dilemma because it has deliberately excluded the Soviet Union, or even the PRC, in seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem. To include these countries means to invite big powers' involvement and this is not in line with the ASEAN idea of keeping the superpowers from the Southeast Asian region. On the other hand, this stand also means that it allows the superpowers to indirectly get involved--the Soviet Union does it through Vietnam and the PRC through Thailand.

It is worth noting that ASEAN is reluctant to let the Soviet Union and the PRC enter the scenario, but it is not reluctant to let the United States and other Western industrial countries get involved in this problem. Therefore, the Cambodian problem has indirectly tested the ASEAN position amid the power struggle among the superpowers. Even though it does not belong to any military alliance, ASEAN tends to cooperate with Western industrial countries, such as Japan, the United States, and the EEC as a result of political developments in each member country. This is the tendency that the Soviet Union and Vietnam want to make an issue of.

If that is the current configuration, the conclusion is that ASEAN had better keep away from the Cambodian problem for the time being. This does not mean that it should completely refuse any participation in the effort to solve the problem. To keep away here means to wait for the development of a new situation.

INDONESIA

HABIBIE ON EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Education is the most difficult obstacle to overcome in technology transfer. A way out of the two other problems, funding and technology, can be found and they can be overcome. These statements were made yesterday afternoon by B. J. Habibie, state minister for research and technology, at a meeting with the teaching staff of Hasanuddin University in Ujungpandang.

The influence of natural factors makes it difficult to overcome the problems raised by the educational sector. The lack of funds and backwardness in technical matters can be responded to and overcome in various ways. "On the other hand, people cannot become educated right away; even if they're smart and they have a lot of money," said Habibie. "You still have to go through elementary school, high school, college and finally graduate and that takes about 20 years."

Habibie, who is also chairman of the BPPT (Technology Research and Application Board), emphasized that universities as educational institutions must be able to turn out professional personnel in accordance with needs. He reminded the audience that the educator has an decisive role in the nation's future. "An instructor must be dynamic, full of initiative and not just depend on executive orders," he said firmly.

Preparation of Personnel

He reminded the audience that there is a close connection between education and technology transfer. It is impossible for technology transfer to go smoothly if the preparation of technology transfer personnel is not carried out first via the educational system. The progress in technology achieved by Indonesia has been planned and carried out since the 1950s. "It is a continuous process, not a sudden achievement," he said.

As evidence of this Habibie recounted his life from the time he went to school abroad until he finally returned to Indonesia. The Indonesian government sent Habibie abroad about 1954. His assignment was to study airplane construction. "At that time the head of the selection team was Mochammad Yamin. Hundreds of young Indonesians were sent abroad to study airplane construction," said Habibie.

The same thing is happening now. The use of computers in industry and technology

cannot be avoided and so higher education must prepare the personnel. "So that when this technology enters Indonesia we will be able and ready to receive this technology transfer," he added. "This cannot be done in a short time."

Funding

Funds are in fact an obstacle to technology transfer, especially for a developing country like Indonesia. And yet the funding problems can be overcome through certain initiatives, including prioritizing the process of technology transfer. "We must be good at choosing research topics. There must be certain groups who are interested and ready to fund the research," said Habibie.

The minister admitted that up to now there have been cases of squandering funds in an effort to soak up technology. Sending workers to seminars abroad requires a lot of money, but not much is gotten from it. "The speakers will not reveal technological secrets in a seminar," Habibie stated.

Technology

Backwardness in the technological sector is also an obstacle hampering technology transfer. However, Habibie said, it is possible to overcome the problems caused by technological backwardness, for example by buying licenses for the new technology.

Another way being tried in Indonesia is for those who own the technology to demonstrate and teach it. "Nurtanio, Inc. does that. We can teach Indonesian youth cheaply and increase their knowledge," said Habibie. "Producers of technology come to Bandung to demonstrate their abilities."

The Only Choice

Habibie stressed that an industrial and technological race is the only way to respond to the coming explosion in the size of the work force in the next 20 years. Therefore, the Indonesian people must start to get ready now.

Habibie's survey shows that the agricultural, service and transportation sectors cannot possibly provide openings for the 100 million jobs to be created at the end of the 20th century. The increase in the size of the work force can no longer be stemmed. "If we can't get ready starting now, we will be even busier later," he said.

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CSO:4213/256

INDONESIA

EAST TIMOR CATHOLIC LEADER DENIES DOCUMENT

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 11 May 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Mgr Carlos Ximenes Belo, head of the Catholic church in East Timor, has sent a telegram to the Vatican's ambassador in Jakarta denying that he wrote what the foreign press has called the "1 January 1985 document." He said that press reports about this were false.

SUARA KARYA received a further explanation yesterday from the Vatican's embassy in Indonesia about Mgr Belo's denial when checking on the report circulated by the Associated Press on 27 April 1985 and the WASHINGTON POST on 28 April 1985.

According to those two sources, on 27 April 1985 an anti-Indonesian group in Portugal disseminated the 1 January 1985 document, a personal letter from Mgr Belo. They said that the 4-page letter was smuggled from Indonesia to Portugal via France.

That false document stated that Indonesia had carried out mass arrests and killings against the population of East Timor. It said that farmers had been forced to abandon their fields to take part in the war against the guerrillas.

The false document also said that the Indonesian government was still committing human rights' violations.

Mgr Belo, who was said to be the writer of this document, denied it immediately. His telegram to the Vatican's embassy reads as follows in its entirety: "The bishop of Dili did not write the 1 January 1985 document. Press reports were wrong."

Propaganda

Dissemination of a false document by an anti-Indonesian group in Portugal was aimed at attracting the attention of President Ronald Reagan, who was visiting Europe and was scheduled to hold 2 days of official talks in Portugal. Mr Reagan was urged to ask about the East Timor question during his 1-hour meeting with Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the president of Portugal, on Wednesday (8 May). Up to this moment no information has been received about the contents of their conversation. However, as is known, the US government has a positive attitude

toward the situation in East Timor, as was expressed by Paul Wolfowitz, deputy secretary of state for East Asian affairs, before a congressional subcommittee on 20 February 1985.

According to observers, anti-Indonesian groups have been forced to resort to false documents because their propaganda is no longer effective in influencing world opinion. The Indonesian government has allowed scores of international observers--a group of US senators, members of the Australian parliament, members of the West German parliament, representatives of the International Red Cross, reporters and others--to visit East Timor to see conditions there for themselves.

Statements by those observers about what they witnessed in East Timor conflict with anti-Indonesian propaganda. Finally, the conference on human rights held in Geneva on 1 March decided to end its investigation into the East Timor question. The problem of human rights in East Timor was stricken from their agenda. Observers consider this a victory for the Indonesian government and a blow to anti-Indonesian groups.

9846

CSO:4213/256

INDONESIA

MAGAZINE CONFISCATED IN MADURA

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 3 May 85 p 1

[Text] Bangkalan--The Bangkalan district attorney's office has confiscated 102 copies of the magazine "Yaum Al Quds", which were about to be distributed to Islamic boarding schools in Bangkalan.

A source explained that on the afternoon of 25 April the head of the Bangkalan post office handed over 98 copies of the magazine; three copies intended for Islamic boarding schools in Socah were handed over later, and on 30 April one copy was given to the district attorney's office by K H Alwi, from the Salafiyah Islamic boarding school in Labang, also in Bangkalan county.

According to that source of information the post office was suspicious of the fact that the packages, which did not have return addresses, were being sent to all Muslim boarding schools. The post office immediately telephoned the district attorney's office; when the packages were opened, they were found to contain the magazine "Yaum Al Quds."

The magazine, issue number 13 Jamadi'ulsani [an Arabic month] of the year 1405 [1985], is believed to have been published by a foreign embassy in Jakarta.

That source also said that the magazine contained an article praising the Islamic revolution in the country mentioned above and its clear intention was to urge Muslims in Indonesia to do the same. The source firmly stated that that was not in accordance with an Indonesia based on PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation].

The magazines were sent in sealed envelopes, without a return name and address, for 120,000 rupiahs in stamps, and postmarked Kebayoran [an area of Jakarta]. What was surprising was that the sender knew the exact names and addresses of the Muslim boarding schools in Bangkalan, even though there were some unknown ones, such as the three in Socah which turned out not to exist, that source added.

Finally, that source asked all people living in Bangkalan, in particular those who think they might have one, to turn such magazines over to the Bangkalan district attorney's office or to other agencies of law and order in their districts and not to be taken in by instigations not befitting a country based on PANCASILA.

9846

CSO:4213/256

INDONESIA

LARGE AREAS OF FOREST HEAVILY DAMAGED EACH YEAR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 May 85 p 2

[Text] Shifting cultivation which increasingly spreads in almost every province outside of Java, wild cutting in production forests, protected forests and even nature preserves, along with forest fires which occur every year, form a major problem which for a long time has hampered the development of forestry.

In all, around 1 million heads of households involved in shifting cultivation are recorded, so that every year hundreds of thousands of hectares of forest are cut and burnt. Wild cutting causes much damage to the forest. Disorderly conditions for processing and trading wood every year causes tens of thousands of hectares of forest to be damaged. In like manner the environmental situation is disturbed because of forest fires.

All of this was announced by Forestry Minister Soedjarwo during the opening of the Working Meeting on Forestry at the main building of the Forestry Department Manggala Wanabakti, Gatot Subroto Street in Jakarta on Tuesday.

Contributions

According to the Minister, forest resources as extensive as 143 million hectares, of which 113 million are permanent forest, could provide a great contribution for national development. "In addition to providing employment, in 1984 \$1.14 billion resulted from the export of forest products. By the end of Pelita IV it is expected to achieve \$2.91 billion per year," he said.

It is said great benefits can be obtained from the management of the 18.7 million hectares of forest preserves and national parks for education, the advancement of science as well as recreation. "Tourism and even hunting could expand and this could bring in foreign exchange," he added.

12836

CSO: 4213/248

INDONESIA

PRC, JAPAN ORDER 4 MILLION CUBIC METERS OF PLYWOOD

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] Forestry Minister Dr Soedjarwo explained export of plywood this year has begun to brighten again. The PRC as a new market for Indonesian plywood has ordered 2 million cubic meters as has Japan. With the lowering of the import duty tariff, export plywood to Japan has begun to expand, especially with Presidential Directive 4/1985 the flow of export plywood will certainly be increasingly smooth.

With the new market of the PRC and the old market of Japan 4 million cubic meters of plywood have been ordered. If each m³ has a price of \$350 then it can be imagined how much foreign exchange may be obtained from plywood namely as much as \$1.4 million. So stated Forestry Minister Soedjarwo in response to questions of AB after he opened the Working Meeting of the Department of Forestry yesterday morning at the Department of Forestry.

What is most important, he said in addition, the wood industry within the bad world economic situation can still survive. Even though the profit is still small but industry continues to function. Orders for plywood as large as 4 million cubic meters can certainly easily be filled because we all know most wood industries still operate under their capacities.

During 1984 export of forest products produced foreign exchange of \$1.14 billion, and by the end of Pelita IV it is expected that the contribution of foreign exchange from the forestry sector will achieve \$2.91 billion per year.

The PRC does indeed have extensive land and a spirit to develop which is very great. Nevertheless because the land is not fertile they are not capable of planting trees in large quantities. Because of this the PRC which needs a large amount of wood will be turning to Indonesia.

The orders for plywood of 4 million cubic meters from Japan and the PRC do not include sawn timber whose export has also increased.

Asked about the problem of exhausting the wood trade after the prohibition of exporting logs, the Minister acknowledged the biggest part of logging equipment was already old and needed to be replaced. For bonafide and reliable businesses there would be no problem obtaining loans from banks for renewing logging equipment.

12836

CSO: 4213/248

INDONESIA

NO NEW LICENSES ISSUED FOR SAWMILLS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 23 May 85—The government is not issuing any new licenses for sawmills. The number of existing sawmills is considered adequate, and the government must now be very selective. Irian Jaya is an exception, for sawmills are still viewed as necessary there. Licenses for other areas have been stopped.

Engr Soemarsono Martosoedigdo, director general for forest exploitation, who was accompanied by I. Soenarto, forestry public relations officer, told MERDEKA on 23 May in Jakarta that the government basically can issue licenses only for relocation. Existing industries need to be limited.

There are two types of sawmill industries in Indonesia, the large and the small. Although neither of these groups is experiencing shortages or difficulties in obtaining raw materials on a national scale, large industries actually cannot be supported adequately. This is because many of them cannot afford the upkeep of their machinery. At the same time, selective cutting under the 30-year TPI (Indonesian Selective Felling) system will increase the cost of transportation, since most logs will have to be brought from the interior of forests.

Director General Soemarsono said that there are many wood industries and that they are increasing rapidly. According to MERDEKA's records, there are 269 sawmill units, with an installed capacity of 8 million cubic meters per year. In addition, there are about 32 plywood industry units in production, with an installed capacity of 1.7 million cubic meters per year, plus 39 units, with a future capacity of 1.8 million cubic meters, under construction.

When all of these industries are in production in PELITA [5-year development plan] IV, the total demand for timber will reach 40 million cubic meters and will increase by 7 percent per year.

According to MPI (Indonesian Forestry Society), there are obstacles, both technical and nontechnical, to sawmill operation. The system for channeling wood to overseas markets is very limited, and quality and dimensions do not yet meet the varying tastes and standards of other countries.

Reorganized

Current production of timber from 520 HPH [holders of forestry exploitation rights] is 30.9 million cubic meters [per year]. Demand by sawmills is about 9.7 million cubic meters, and 5 million cubic meters are needed for plywood. In 1985, a period when exports [as published] have been totally halted, forest products are expected to earn \$2 billion in foreign exchange. By the end of PELITA IV, these earnings will reach \$3.1 billion. Domestic demand to be filled by sawmills and plywood industries totals 8.6 million cubic meters.

Sawmills producing lumber for sale overseas still do not use their own drying kilns for seasoning. Most of their lumber is processed in consumer countries, which makes seasoning very expensive.

6942

CSO: 4213/260

INDONESIA

OBSTACLES TO COAL SUPPLY FOR ELECTRIC PLANT DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The Suralaya thermal electric plant (PLTU) in Banten, West Java, has been experiencing problems since the end of 1984. The project for acquiring coal for the PLTU is stalled, and if the coal project and related transportation facilities are not completed, the Suralaya PLTU will be able to generate electricity only by importing coal or by retrogressing to the use of diesel fuel.

Current conditions indicate that the use of inexpensive domestic coal for large-scale production of electricity is still far from reality.

The coal acquisition project involves several concurrent projects. They include expansion of coal production at the Tanjungenim (South Sumatra) mines, increasing the weight-bearing capacity of the railway from Tanjungenim to the southern coast of Sumatra as near as possible to Suralaya, procurement of railroad coal cars, construction of a new port at Tarahan to serve as the terminal for Sumatran coal before shipment to Java, and procurement of adequate loading and unloading facilities for the coal needed at Suralaya.

The installation of heavy equipment at the Tanjungenim mines is still far from complete, and it reportedly has been delayed for 17 months. It is not clear when the construction and upgrading of the railroad will be finished. Work on the Tarahan port has almost stopped as a result of repeated settling of foundations at important locations. According to original plans, all work was to have been completed by the end of fiscal 1984-85.

Stalled

In its investigation from Suralaya to Bukit Asam at Tanjungenim, KOMPAS obtained the impression that none of the projects connected with Suralaya are progressing smoothly.

A delay of 17 months is expected at PT [limited company] Bukit Asam, where the installation of heavy equipment is not finished. The situation in the field appears to be different, for the installation of the heavy equipment is expected to take at least an additional year.

Bukit Asam, which is to fulfill Suralaya's coal requirements, has now increased its production from 30,000 tons to 60,000 tons per month. Not all of that production is for Suralaya, however. Sources at Bukit Asam said that Suralaya is getting only about 30,000 tons per month from Tanjungenim, or 360,000 tons per year. This amount is far short of the required volume. Unit I alone needs 1,311,000 tons per year, and Unit II, which is now being completed will use the same amount of coal.

The reported figures quoted above are not altogether accurate, however. Records at the Kertapati (Palembang) Port Coal Terminal show that coal shipments to Suralaya amount to only 15,000 tons per month, or 180,000 tons per year. The shortfall is therefore even greater, necessitating use of imported coal.

Plans call for construction of four units at PLTU Suralaya with an overall capacity of 3,000 megawatts. Unit I and Unit II will produce 400 megawatts each. Coal from Bukit Asam is now being brought by barge from Kertapati to piers at Suralaya, since other transport facilities are not ready.

According to plans, coal from Bukit Asam is to be carried by rail to Tarahan, 6 km from Panjang, where a modern coal port is being built. From there it will be taken by ship to Suralaya.

The expansion of coal mining capacity at Bukit Asam, the rehabilitation of the railroad, the construction of the Tarahan port, and the rehabilitation of shipping all constitute one unified project, namely, the P4BA (Project for Development of Coal Mining and Transportation at Bukit Asam).

Railroad

The Project Administration for Railway Transport of Coal (P3BAKA) has not yet completed the rehabilitation of the railroad to be used for hauling the coal. The 424.3 km of track between Tanjungenim and Tarahan is to be totally rehabilitated so that the permissible axle weight can be increased from 13 to 18 tons. This work is being done in two segments: first, from Tanjungenim to Kotabumi; then, from Kotabumi to Tarahan. Along the first segment, all ties are to be replaced, but wooden ties will continue to be used. Along the second, both rails and ties are to be replaced. Rails of type UIC-54 and concrete ties are to be used. In addition, 65 of the 77 existing bridges must be replaced. Two new stations are to be built, and the yards of eight stations are to be lengthened.

Initially, it was estimated that rehabilitation of each segment would reach 400 meters per day, but that goal has not been reached. Since October 1984, only 21 km of the targeted 80 km have been finished. Supplies of rails and concrete ties are stacked up ready to be used. Between Panjang and Tarahan, 6 km of new track must be laid, since no railroad has existed there before. Not only does some of the track remain to be laid, but there are still hills that must be cut through. Not much work is being done on the track between

Tanjungenim and Tarahan, except at several bridges. Supplies of rails and ties lie unused.

The reason for this delay is unknown. The head of P3BAKA, Engr Sandjojo, declined to talk with KOMPAS last week. "Please go to the South Sumatra Exploitation Office," he said through an employee.

Sources said that the delay resulted from a shortage of crushed stone for ballast. The stone is supplied by private contractors.

Tarahan

Meanwhile, the Tarahan port, with its modern equipment, is experiencing serious problems. Its 170-meter pier, which juts into the sea 50 meters from the shore to a depth of 12 meters, actually has been completed. The pier will serve vessels of up to 40,000 deadweight tons.

The problem yet to be solved, however, is the laying of foundations for coal crushing units, coal car dumpers, and other equipment. The foundations repeatedly settle, preventing further construction.

At the end of last year, 6 tons of earth were piled on the foundations to determine how far they would settle, but because they continued to settle earth continued to be added until they became small hills. Work at those sites has been much reduced. The number of workers declined from the original 914 to 477 at the end of last year, and their number has now dropped even further, although the work is far from complete.

Because these various facilities are not ready, Suralaya's coal needs must be imported, but there are problems with imports as well, since the Suralaya pier facilities were designed for the vessels in the original plan. Ships carrying coal from overseas cannot dock because of their greater size, and the relatively new piers are now being dismantled. Plans call for 1 million tons of imported coal per year until 1987, when everything is expected to be in operation.

6942

CSO: 4213/260

INDONESIA

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

MASTER OF LAWS TRIMARJONO--Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Rustam has confirmed that President Soeharto has agreed to the appointment of Master of Laws Trimarjono as second deputy governor of East Java. The new deputy governor, who is presently secretary of East Java Province, was born in Ngawi [East Java] on 14 April 1933. He graduated in 1962 from the Faculty of Law of the university of Gajah Mada. He entered the service of the East Java Provincial Government and was appointed acting secretary of the province in 1966. The East Java Provincial Council unanimously approved him as the single candidate for the post of secretary of the province on 12 December 1972. Later, under a decree issued by the minister of home affairs, No 8/2/46-270, dated 14 December 1972, he was appointed secretary of East Java Province. On 20 December 1972, at a plenary session of the East Java Provincial Council, Trimarjono was installed in office as secretary of East Java Province by Governor Mohammed Noer, a position which he has held continuously until the present.

Prior to beginning his work for the East Java Provincial Government he held the following positions: from 1950-53 he was an elementary school teacher in Geneng, Ngawi Regency; Sinduro, Lumajang Regency; and Bukur, Madiun Regency. In 1963 he entered the Indonesian Navy with the rank of first lieutenant and now holds the rank of colonel in the Navy. While serving in the Indonesian Navy he was secretary of the Navy Team in the Mutual Assistance Parliament and in the MPRS [Provisional People's Representative Council]. In 1964 he was private secretary to Rear Admiral Mursalim, who was deputy chairman of the Mutual Assistance Parliament. At the time Rear Admiral Mursalim held the rank of captain in the Navy. In 1966 Trimarjono was assigned as chief of the prosecutor's office in Navy Region 8 in Semarang [Central Java]. Following this assignment, he entered the service of the East Java Provincial Government. Within the East Java Provincial Government he has also served as a member of the Executive Council of KORPRI [Republic of Indonesia Employees Corps] and as chairman of the Joint Executive Committee of the East Java unit of KORPRI. [Excerpts] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 8 May 85 p 1] 5170.

BRIG GEN SAIFUL SULUN--The post of commander of Military Region V/Brawijaya was transferred from Major General Soelarso, the former incumbent, to Brig Gen Saiful Sulun at a ceremony held in Malang [East Java] on 14 May. Brig Gen Saiful Sulun was born 48 years ago in Medan [North Sumatra]. He is married to Dr Zul Maladi, and they have an 11-year old son. After graduating from the National Military Academy in 1960, he attended a field training course and then a Battalion Observation course in the Soviet Union in 1962. In 1967 he attended the first advanced officers' training course in Cimahi [West Java]. In 1968 he went through paratroop training at Batujajar, the Army Staff and Command School in 1973, and the officers' civil affairs course in 1974. In 1975 he attended the Joint Staff and Command School in Bandung and an advanced training course in Manila in 1976. In 1981 he was a member of the 14th class at the National Defense Institute.

After graduating from the National Military Academy he began his service as an artillery student officer in Medan. In 1966 he was commander of Nanggala Medium Artillery Battalion 13. In 1970 he was deputy commander of the Artillery School Battalion in Medan. In 1973 he was deputy assistant for intelligence in Military Region X/Lambungmangkurat. In 1977 he was promoted to assistant for intelligence in the same military region. From 1971-81 he was a member of Parliament and of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly]. In 1981-82 he was assistant for intelligence in Military Area I. In 1982 he was assigned to the Civil Affairs Staff of the Ministry of Defense and Security. In 1982-83 he served as chief of staff of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya. He was then transferred to the post of chief of staff of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya, which was later renumbered as Military Region V/Brawijaya. He is now commander of Military Region V/Brawijaya. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 17 May 85 p 6] 5170

BRIG GEN RAJA INAL SIREGAR--The post of commander of Military Region III/Siliwangi was transferred on 18 May from Maj Gen Eddy Sudradjat, the former incumbent, to Brig Gen Raja Inal Siregar. Brigadier General Siregar (47 years old) is not new to Military Region III. In 1981 he was assistant for intelligence in that region. Before he was able to assume office as commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka in Manado [North Sulawesi], this military region was abolished. Maj Gen Eddy Sudradjat, his predecessor, has been appointed assistant for operations to the chief of staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces General Staff in Jakarta.

Brigadier General Siregar, who was born in Medan, served as assistant for intelligence in Military Region VI/Siliwangi [now Military Region III/Siliwangi] during a period when university student activity was especially pronounced. Many student leaders still remember Brigadier General Siregar as a man who was rather firm but not arbitrary. Indeed, there were those who were impressed by his practice of praying five times a day in accordance with the Muslim practice, even though his work was piled up on his desk. Among well-informed observers Raja Inal Siregar is better known as a professional intelligence officer because of the three positions he once held in the intelligence field: as deputy assistant for intelligence in Military Region II/ Bukit Barisan in Medan, as assistant for intelligence in Military Region I/Iskandar Muda [Aceh], and as assistant for intelligence in Military Region VI/Siliwangi in Bandung. When he was assistant for intelligence in Bandar

Aceh, he also had to work hard, for it was during this period that the so-called "Free Aceh Movement" broke out. This movement has been almost completely suppressed, thanks to the territorial operations system, associated with intelligence operations organized on a small unit basis.

Although he is known as an intelligence officer (and has been considered a man who has always been very serious), Siregar knows how to joke freely. Some time ago he laughed when a reporter asked him why military leaders in North Sulawesi were called "raja," beginning with Sahala Rajagukguk, Rajakami Sembiring (chief of staff of the military region), and Raja Inal Siregar.

With the installation in office of Raja Inal Siregar, three out of the four military regions in Java are headed by officers newly appointed to office. The new commanders of the Diponegoro and Brawijaya military regions graduated from the National Military Academy in 1960, while the commander of the Siliwangi Military Region graduated from the academy in 1961. Maj Gen Try Sutrisno is still commander of the military region in Jakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 May 85 p 1] 5170

BRIG GEN HARSUDIONO HARTAS--General Rudini, chief of staff of the Indonesian Army, on 17 May installed Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas in office as commander of Military Region IV/Diponegoro, at a ceremony held at the headquarters of Military Region IV in Watu Gong District, Semarang. Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas replaces Major General Soegiarto.

Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas is a 1960 graduate of the Military Academy (he was in the same class with Major General Soegiarto.). He was born in Jepara [Central Java] on 4 June 1935. He graduated from elementary school in 1948, junior high school in 1954, and senior high school in 1957. In addition to basic military training, he has attended the paratroop training course, the second advanced officers' training class, the Army Command and Staff School, the Joint Command and Staff School, and the National Defense Institute.

Important positions he has held include that of staff officer at the Cavalry Center (1975), commander of Cavalry-Infantry Brigade I in KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command] (1977), staff officer I for planning and personnel in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff (1978), deputy governor of the Army section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy (1981), and commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan (1983).

Assignments and travel abroad have included trips to New Zealand (1975), the United States (1978), and the Republic of Korea (1985). He holds service medals for operations against insurgents in West Java, the Dwija Sista, the Satya Lencana Penegak, and the 8 and 16 year service medals.

Brig Gen Harsudiono Hartas enjoys sports, including swimming, tennis, volley ball, calisthenics, and golf. He speaks Indonesian, English, Sundanese, and Javanese. He married a young woman from Magelang [Central Java] in 1967; they have three children.

Major General Soegiarto, who was commander of Military Region IV/Diponegoro for 2 years, has been assigned to new duties as assistant for personnel affairs to the chief of the general staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 18 May 85 pp 1, 12] 5170

CS0: 4213/257

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

TRADE MISSION TO PRC--The government will fully assist an Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [Kadin] trade mission to the PRC so that direct trade between the two countries can begin soon. The director general of multifarious industries, (Sofyan Arjangi), said this in his meeting with Kadin members in Jakarta last night. He said the government is now formulating guidelines to facilitate direct trade, such as visa issuance, telex facilities, shipping and transaction procedures. On the same occasion, Kadin Chairman Sukamdani Gitosarjono expressed hopes that the trade mission members will maintain the good reputation of the nation and country. The 80-member Kadin trade mission will leave for the PRC on 26 July. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 18 Jul 85]

CONCERN FOR AFGHANISTAN--The presidium of the Indonesia-Afghanistan Peoples Solidarity Committee (KSRIA) sent telegrams calling on the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the OKI [Islamic Conference Organization] Rabitah Alam Islamy to save the people of Afghanistan from the war of annihilation being conducted by Soviet occupation forces. The slaughter and war of annihilation must be stopped and those forces must leave the country without precondition. More than a million Afghans have died fighting the Soviets, and five million have become refugees. The KSRIA urged that during the holy month of fasting nations that love peace and liberty increase their moral and material support for patriotic Afghans fighting to expel foreign occupation forces and to regain legal rights in their homeland. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 24 May 85 p 1] 6942

CSO: 4213/260

NEW ZEALAND

PAPER COMMENTS ON AMITY WITH U.S.

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Jun 85 p 6

[Editorial: "A Letter to a Friend"]

[Text]

Americans like New Zealand more now than they did in 1980, according to a Gallup poll in the United States. Thank you. May we say that since hearing the news we New Zealanders like you Americans more, too. Oh, we have had our little differences, of course, but secretly we have always known that a country capable of producing *M.A.S.H.* and *Hill Street Blues* could not be too bad.

We are a bit concerned, though, that you are a little mixed up about our style of government. Many of us with memories stretching back

beyond last July may understand why 21 per cent of you believe it to be "civilian authoritarian." But we like to consider it democratic, even if in convincing ourselves we sometimes feel we are stretching things a bit.

It goes without saying that we are grateful to you for not raising the matter of you-know-what. N-cl--r sh-ps should never be allowed to come between peoples who hold K-nt--ky fr--d ch--k-n and Big M-c in common, not to mention Co-a C-la and chewing gum. So our best wishes to you, and please give our kindest regards to R. and N. up in the Big House.

CSO: 4200/1190

NEW ZEALAND

DAILY ANALYZES LABOR LOSS IN TIMARU BY-ELECTION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Jun 85 p 6

[Editorial: "The Message From Timaru"]

[Text]

LABOUR'S SECOND PLACE in last week's opinion poll on the Timaru by-election confirms a growing feeling that the Government has moved too fast in what is still a basically conservative country. Perceptions about the need for economic change have been clouded by emotional issues and revenge may be being sought for what are seen as broken promises to superannuitants and South Island electricity consumers.

There is still time for loyal supporters to come to the aid of Labour's candidate, Miss Jan Walker, but the problem for many of the undecided Labour people may be that Miss Walker does not represent their party in the way in which Sir Basil Arthur did.

Canvassers have heard references to Miss Walker as belonging to the "Labour hijack team" and certainly Miss Walker's candidacy was strongly backed by Auckland's Ms Helen Clark who is associated with a determination to see radical change in our defence policies.

There is a great problem for women in public life in that if they have time to devote to political campaigns then by and large as Mrs Linley Simmons, the Social Credit candidate observed, they cannot properly represent New Zealand women whose life experience is

based on maternal and home-making roles.

Freezing workers who are complaining about having to pay 19.5 percent on first mortgages and 26 percent on second mortgages do not like Mr Roger Douglas' bold moves to re-structure the economy. There are also fears about GST which could put New Zealand back on the road to prosperity but is nevertheless a surprise policy in a party which has always paid socialist principles the courtesy of lip service.

A determined campaign to prevent the de-criminalisation of homosexual behaviour has been strongly supported in Timaru. When Mr Norman Jones announced that the late Sir Basil's electorate had come up with 10,000 signatures for the anti-reform petition, warning bells rang within Government. They should have rung earlier, but the determination to effect change may be so powerful in some sections of Labour's caucus that only rejection at the polls will enable some reformists to hear the warnings Mr Geoffrey Palmer has issued about the pace of change.

New Zealand seems increasingly divided into urban and rural camps and on social issues like the All Black tour, new friendships with the strongmen of Black Africa and the

proposed homosexual law reform, the views of individual Labour parliamentarians do not strike a corresponding chord with Timaru's voters.

The drought which troubled Timaru's hinterland has not been helpful to Miss Walker's campaign because fairly or not, the Government is perceived to have granted aid only when a by-election became necessary. Farmers may not have supported the Government anyway but the drought issue appears to be one that will bring them out in force for fellow farmer Mr Maurice McTigue.

If National does hold its present margin and wins the seat the problem may be that the message being sent is that the voters do not like the free market directions in which Mr Douglas is taking the country. Where would this leave a party trying to dissociate itself from Sir Robert Muldoon's controlled economy?

A really decisive rejection of Miss Walker would suggest that local issues were not the only ones at stake in Timaru, it would be taken to mean that a number of New Zealanders have not really accepted that economic change is necessary. This would be a challenge to both major parties.

NEW ZEALAND

OECD FORESEES UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION IN GOVERNMENT POLICY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]

NZPA

London

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development said yesterday that rising unemployment and double-digit inflation were likely short-term consequences of Government moves to redress imbalances in the New Zealand economy.

In its twice yearly report on economic trends and developments in OECD member countries, the Paris-based organisation said the Government had made a "comprehensive attempt" to grapple with the country's problems.

It had set out a three-year programme of fiscal savings and an active debt policy was being used to limit monetary growth.

Controls on wages, prices, interest rates and movements of foreign exchange had been lifted in an attempt to let markets work more flexibly.

Depressed

"However, many of these measures, including the 20 per cent devaluation in July 1984, will have unfavourable effects in the near term," the organisation said.

"Inflation is likely to be back in double figures for much of 1985.

"With interest rates close to 20 per cent, most elements of domestic demand seem likely to be depressed.

"Output in 1985 may remain at around its 1984 level, but only if export growth remains buoyant.

"Unemployment is expected to rise.

"The situation might improve somewhat in 1986, although much will depend on inflation developments."

It noted that the importance of not allowing any devaluation-induced rise in prices to feed through into a wage-price spiral would be considered in the Government - union - employer talks before the September wage round.

The organisation said activity in the New Zealand economy appeared remain more buoyant in 1984-85 than had been envisaged, with gross domestic product increasing by about 5 per cent.

Removed

Contributing factors were favourable external conditions, a strong growth in farm incomes, a falling saving ratio, buoyant investment and generally loose fiscal and monetary policies.

"The latter did not lead to an acceleration of inflation because of the wage and price freeze instituted in June, 1982, which was finally removed in November 1984.

Unmanageable

"Although inflation was substantially reduced, the current balance deficit deteriorated to the equivalent of about 6.5 per cent of gross domestic product in 1983-84, while the fiscal deficit rose to the equivalent of 9 per cent of GDP.

"Taken with the high and increasing debt burden, these trends were probably unsustainable."

The organisation said the current balance was likely to improve substantially be-

cause of depressed domestic demand and the continuing effects on trade volumes from devaluation.

In its general review of OECD economies, the United States deficit was highlighted as a point of concern.

"The medium-term sustainability of growth in the United States, and hence in the rest of the OECD, would appear to require significant action to reduce the structural portion of the United States federal deficit.

"Without such action, imbalances in the world economy could build up to unmanageable proportions," the organisation said.

However, it added that it was not up to the United States alone to correct international imbalances. Other countries had to consider the role their policies might play in establishing balanced and sustainable world economic conditions.

NEW ZEALAND

RESERVE BANK ASSESSES FIRST TWO MONTHS OF DOLLAR FLOAT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Jun 85 p 19

[Text]

The Reserve Bank believes it is too early to pass any particular judgment on the floating of the dollar but believes developments in the first two months were satisfactory.

It says in its latest quarterly bulletin that in the first two months the exchange rate moved through a 10 percent range — both against the US dollar and the basket index.

"While that is quite wide, the extreme prices which produced the outer edges of that range tended to be short-lived. For the most part trading occurred in a narrower band between \$US0 44 and \$US0 46.

"Other indicators of the state of the market have also been broadly acceptable. Turnover has remained pleasingly high.

"The busiest day since the float saw \$1200 million turnover with the smallest daily turnover being around \$500 million. Those figures are somewhat higher than had been anticipated.

"Spreads in the interbank market are

typically quoted now at 15 to 20 basis points although narrower spreads are available through brokers or in direct negotiation. Again that is broadly acceptable at this early stage.

"Similarly the standard market parcel being dealt is improving. Parcels now tend to be \$2 million or \$3 million, with some dealers happy to deal with \$5 million or even larger parcels on occasions."

The bulletin refers to extreme interest rate pressures in early stages and degrees of uncertainty in the private sector about the future path of interest rates and liquidity.

"Only time and consistently firm policies can settle those uncertainties, but occasional flurries of activity and volatility must be expected in the foreign exchange market. It would be unwise to expect that conditions will always be as stable as they have been over the initial weeks.

"Also it is clear that the forward market has yet to regain its full composure. Spreads there are large and turnover low.

CSO: 4200/1190

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES LOWER EEC BUTTER PRICE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Jun 85 p 20

[Text]

NZPA Wellington

~~The Government~~ has welcomed the signing of a special international agreement on the Common Market's proposal to sell butter at lower than normal prices.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's international dairy arrangement agreed in Geneva to a text of a special derogation (a lessening of a law).

This allows the European Economic Community to proceed with disposal of old butter stocks at prices below the Gatt minimum of \$US1000 a tonne.

"News of this agreement is welcome to New Zealand," the Acting Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr O'Flynn, said. "The sale will cause minimal disruption to the international dairy products market

"Effects of the sale will be monitored closely to ensure that New Zealand and other exporters maintain their expected sales to the markets concerned."

Mr O'Flynn said sales expected by the EEC, which could involve up to 400,000 tonnes of butter, would go a long way towards improving market stability by reducing surplus stocks.

"In the long term this should lead to stronger prices for our dairy products," he said.

The EEC requested a derogation earlier this year in the face of strong internal pressure to reduce its mounting stocks of surplus butter, Mr O'Flynn said.

Agreement to the terms by the members of the dairy arrangement represented the culmination of a series of meetings, and bilateral discussions with the EEC Commission.

CSO: 4200/1190

PHILIPPINES

'SILENT' DEPARTURE OF U.S. UNIT PROMPTS SPECULATION

HK170341 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jul 85 p 5

[By Casiano Navarro Jr]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City--The "sudden and silent" pullout of the United States Air Force Seismic Unit from their station at Camp Philipps, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon, has drawn varied reactions from concerned citizens here.

Among the questions raised by Sangguniang Panglunsod Kagawad Guillermo C. Parel were: "Why?" and "Do they feel threatened by the fact that all the areas surrounding their station are infested with communist guerrillas?"

The U.S. Air Force seismic unit is under the 13th Air Force commanded by Maj Gen Kenneth Burns who is based in Okinawa, Japan.

No one among the 50-man U.S. Air Force unit could be contacted for comment.

Libona Mayor Jesus Yamut told the BULLETIN that five U.S. Air Force servicemen were left behind to guard the buildings but they were out most of the time because they ate their meals elsewhere.

Yamut added that last month, the servicemen started pulling out all the sophisticated soundtracking equipment, weather instruments, computer units, and communication gadgets.

Yamut said that except for the beds of the five servicemen guarding the abandoned U.S. military installation, "nothing else is left." The U.S. Air Force had loaded in a C-130 plane the last batch of cargoes from the building 2 weeks ago.

"Simultaneous with the hauling," the U.S. Air Force personnel donated to the towns of Libona and Manolo Fortich all their office equipment, tables cabinets, utensils, and vehicles," worth about P[peso] 4 million Yamut said.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITIONIST KALAW REVERSES SUPPORT ON U.S. BASES

HK120817 Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Jul 85 p 18

[By Joann Baena Cruz]

[Text] The presence of two United States military installations in the country remains like a thorn that has defied all the yanking and squeezing it has been subjected to. In a surprise move last June 18, opposition leader and Batasan MP Eva Estrada Kalaw tried to do some yanking herself by hitting the continued presence of the bases. It took by surprise a lot of people among them members of the left, who still remember MP Kalaw's support for the bases in the past,

In a speech before the Totary Club of Mabalacat, Pampanga, within sneering distance of U.S. Clark Air Base, MP Kalaw tackled the issue, drawing from its historical background and in the light of recent developments.

Kalaw noted the historical fact that agreements between countries are entered "solely for the purpose of advancing their (own) interest," quoting further American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles who said: "There are no permanent friends, only permanent interests."

The U.S. bases, Kalaw asserted, serve solely American interests and do not in any way protect the interest of the Philippines. She further made the serious assertion that the Philippine Government has knowingly allowed itself to be "manipulated" in a situation that offers no benefits toward her people.

The other important variable in the signing of the agreements, Kalaw maintained, was the "strategic encirclement" of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), a policy the U.S. had embarked upon in an effort to limit Russian influence. To achieve this end, the Americans set up military bases around the USSR, particularly in Asia, Southeast Asia as well as in Australia and New Zealand, she added.

Most authorities and experts claim that the two U.S. bases in the Philippines are the biggest and the most powerful installations outside of the U.S., Kalaw cited. Clark Air Base in Angeles City is the home of the U.S. 13th Air Force or the Third Tactical Fighter Wing with its nuclear-capable fighter planes while the U.S. Naval Base in Subic Bay off Olongapo City is the homeport of the U.S. 7th Fleet where the armed aircraft carrier Midway and the nuclear missile-equipped cruiser USS Sterett are likewise situated.

As fallback, the U.S. has already leased 18,000 acres on Saipan and Tinian, east of the Philippines, according to the assemblywoman.

The Russians, on the other hand, explains Kalaw, have established nuclear warfare capabilities in the abandoned U.S. base on Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. This base is directly in front of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay. Likewise, the Soviets have increased their military strength in other bases enabling them to maintain the two U.S. bases in the Philippines within their targets.

The former senator and two-time detainee also stated: "...nowhere in any U.S. policy study, or U.S. defense documents, or speeches made by any U.S. Government or military officials has the interest of the Filipino nation been mentioned, let alone upheld." Again she clarified that mention of the bases includes only its "strategic importance."

Kalaw wryly noted that the growing opposition toward the bases has resulted in two concessions of sorts: "The dubious humor at our expense for us to fly the Filipino flags in both bases, and second, to agree to pay \$900 million lease of such bases over a period of 5 years."

Said she: "Comparing the strategic importance of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay to the U.S. with those the U.S. maintains in other countries, and the amounts the American Government pays for leases and trade relations that go with them, ours is a deplorable pittance that insults even bargain price. How cheaply we have given away sovereignty! How carelessly we have embraced subservience!"

The oppositionist proposed the question: "Let us ask ourselves whether the threat of annihilation in the event of an active nuclear war between the U.S. and Russia, because of the strategic magnetic effect of the two U.S. bases here, is worth the measely sum which we are paid and the onerous trade with U.S. that we are still allowed. Is it worth the risk" Where is mutuality of interests?"

Kalaw dismissed the popular perception that dismantling the bases would mean leaving the 22,000 Filipino workers in the bases jobless and shatter the already precarious Philippine economy. She pointed out that half a million Filipinos are already employed throughout the world, earning more for less work than the 22,000. "To argue that 2,000 will be permanently crippled economically is to argue against the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) declaration that this region to which the Philippines belongs is a zone of peace freedom and neutrality."

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

SUPREME COURT RESTRAINS SANDIGANBAYAN ON VER MOTIONS

HK121507 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jul 85 pp 1, 14

[By Rey Go Planaligan]

[Text] The Supreme Court stopped the Sandiganbayan yesterday from entertaining, acting on, or rendering judgment on any motion to dismiss that may be filed by 8 of the 26 accused in the Aquino-Galman murder case.

In a temporary restraining order, the Supreme Court said the prohibition would remain effective pending the resolution of two petitions questioning the Sandiganbayan's ruling that excluded as evidence the Agrava board testimonies of eight of the accused.

In the same order, the High Court denied a motion seeking the suspension of the trial of the two murder cases by the Sandiganbayan.

This means that the Sandiganbayan can proceed with the reception of evidence that may be submitted by the defense in the two murder cases.

Two petitions questioning the Sandiganbayan's exclusion ruling were filed before the Supreme Court.

One was filed by the Tanodbayan, the public prosecutor in the two murder cases, which also asked that the Sandiganbayan be prevented from acting on any motion to dismiss that may be filed as a result of the exclusion ruling.

The other petition was filed by private prosecutor Lupino Lazaro, who also asked that the Sandiganbayan be prevented from further trying the two cases pending its resolution by the Supreme Court.

Thirteen justices heard the oral arguments aired by the Tanodbayan, through Justice Bernardo P. Fernandez, and the defense lawyers in behalf of the Sandiganbayan, through Dean Antonio P. Coronel.

In the deliberation that followed the hearing, 14 justices participated with 11 of them voting to issue a temporary restraining order stopping the Sandiganbayan from acting on and rendering judgment on any motion to dismiss that may be filed.

One justice voted to dismiss outright the two petitions, while two other justices said a temporary restraining order was unnecessary because no such motion was filed yet.

At the start of the hearing, Tanodbayan Fernandez informed the High Court of his office's "difficult predicament" because the Tanodayan was also a respondent in the petition filed by private prosecutor Larzaro, who under the rules, could be under the control and supervision of the public prosecutor Tanodbayan.

Such being the case, Lazaro asked the court that the Tanodbayan be excluded as respondent in the petition he filed.

Former Sen Ambrosio Padilla, who appeared during the hearing as a "friend of the court," argued for the issuance of a temporary restraining order.

Coronel together with Edgar Lara (lawyer of Maj Gen Prospero Olivas), said that they will not file any motion to dismiss or demurrer to evidence until after the Supreme Court has resolved the two petitions.

But the Supreme Court said: "Considering that none of the private respondents (eight accused in the murder cases) may be enjoined from filing said motion, coupled with the possibility that any or all of them may change their lawyer who will therefore not be bound for Coronel's commitment, and in order not to render moot and academic the issues involved in the two petitions, the court resolved to issue a temporary restraining order...."

In an earlier resolution, the Supreme Court directed the eight accused and the Sandiganbayan to submit their comments to the two petitions within 10 days.

Excluded as evidence by the Sandiganbayan were the Agrava board testimonies of Gen Fabian C. Ver, Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, and six soldiers charged as accessories in the Aquino-Galman murder case.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS TO SUBVERT ELECTIONS REVEALED

HK121152 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A detailed plan on how the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA will infiltrate the forthcoming local elections was discovered following the capture of the highest CPP-NPA leader of South Cotabato in General Santos City. Jun Francisco reports:

[Begining recording] Captured by combined elements of Recom [Regional Command] Eleven and the NISA [National Intelligence and Security Agency] were Elvira (Canadilla), alias (Rina); Eva (Ersil), the secretary of the Gen Santos City South Cotabato Provincial Party Committee; and her common-law husband, Rafael (Guintilas) Jr [words indistinct] secretary of the Gen Santos City in South Cotabato Provincial Party Committee [as heard]. The captured NPA leaders were presented to acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos by Recom Eleven Commander Brigadier General Dionisio Tan-Gatue Jr, during a military police conference in Davao City. Tan-Gatue told Gen Ramos that during the time of the arrest of (Canadilla) and (Guintilas) Jr, a document that (?appears) showing some guidelines of the Central Committee of the CPP about the local elections. This is [word indistinct], he said, on the question of the election and [words indistinct] of the CPP. The document outlines the CPP's intention of infiltrating the local government through selective participation in the next election in 1986. It was also alleged in the document that the CPP needs the local government as a (?tool) against the alleged intensified reactions of the Armed Forces and their advancement of their political and military struggle. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

25 RETIRED GENERALS SUPPORT ARMED FORCES REFORM MOVEMENT

HK161057 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Jul 85 p 4

["Now and Then" column by Jose J. Burgos Sr: "25 Retired Generals for 'We Belong'"]

[Text] Twenty-five retired generals of the Armed Forces, some of them former chiefs of staff, are behind the "Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement." In a letter to Commander-in-Chief Ferdinand E. Marcos which they jointly signed last May 28, the retired generals expressed their support of the association of PMA [Philippine Military Academy] graduates called "We Belong." They said in their letter to the C-in-C that the reformists have strong and unassailable points in calling for long-needed reforms in the entire military establishment, and unless their demands are heeded, the AFP will never succeed in restoring its image to the pristine level it used to occupy.

The letter of the 25 retired generals is significant because they include the top-ranking military officers in the military's history who are still alive, among them Gen Jesus Vargas, Gen Manuel Cabal, Gen Alfredo Santos, Gen Pelagio Cruz and Gen Simeon Castro.

Although they are well on in years, they are still sharp and alert. They are deeply interested in what's going on in the AFP they used to serve with honor and distinction. Their joint letter makes manifest their keen disappointment over what has happened to the Armed Forces, and expresses their anxious longing that drastic reforms be immediately instituted to save the military organization from further sliding down.

Their letter should be carefully read by the president and Commander-in-Chief but unfortunately, a Malacanang aide thought it was not important enough to merit Mr Marcos's attention.

This was, of course, an inexcusable blunder on the part of the aide because if any device about the present military situation should be sought by the Commander-in-Chief, the wisest and soundest advice would come from the retired generals who can view everything going on in the light of their life-long experience.

But now, it appears that the president is not only deliberately disregarding the "We Belong" players but is also making the AFP top-heavy. He did this some days ago when he appointed 28 new generals and commodores while retaining the services of 30 overstaying generals.

Since the overstaying generals are among the complaints of the reformists, the fact that Mr Marcos has not seen it fit to let go even a few of the retirables who now deserve to return to civilian life can only be disappointing. Can this not be called a manifestation of the arrogance of power?

The entire Armed Forces of the Philippines has its image all shot up. It is deeply mired in controversy. People have not only lost much of their respect for it; many actually look upon it with deep loathing because of the abuses and cruelties inflicted upon hapless citizens.

Unless meaningful reforms are introduced to arrest its decline, the time may come when people will prefer the NPA's to the AFP--as many now do.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

MANILA DAILY REPORTS CONTRARY ACCOUNTS OF ALBAY BATTLE

NPA Account, Other Battles Cited

HK111443 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 9

[Jen Jorvina and F. T. Flores]

[Text] Calauag, Quezon--about 100 persons--70 suspected members of the new People's Army (NPA) and 31 government troopers--were killed, while scores of others were wounded in a 3-day gunbattle last June 27-29 at the boundary of Libon, Oas, and Ligao towns in Albay Province, it was reported yesterday.

The firefight which lasted 3 days and 2 nights was believed to be the longest encounter between soldiers and rebels in Luzon.

A woman, reportedly an NPA member wounded in the battle, said she counted up to 70 slain rebels. She relayed this information to her relatives while recuperating from her battle wounds.

According to her, she and other wounded rebels are now hiding in the hills of Bondoc Peninsula. She said they escaped from Albay using a motor launch and crossed the Ragay Gulf to reach Quezon Province.

The woman recounted that at about 1 PM last June 27, a group of Constabulary soldiers chanced upon the hideout in Libon town. She said about 300 rebels were at the place. A firefight ensued and led to the death of 11 Constabulary soldiers. After several hours, she said Philippine Marines reinforced the PC [Philippines Constabulary] troopers. Twenty Marine soldiers were killed, she said.

The following day, the military sent more reinforcements backed by a commando vehicle, armored personnel carrier (APC), and helicopter. On June 28, the woman said the rebels damaged the commando vehicle and APC, and hit the tail of the helicopter with M-60 light submachineguns.

The next day, she said reinforcement teams from the NPA command in Southern Tagalog region arrived to help and retrieve the bodies of the slain rebels.

A total of 37 armed men believed to be New People's Army (NPA) rebels attacked a mountain village in Madyaas, Antique-aklan boundary, Tuesday night killed five civilians and raped women, military commanders of the Region VI Unified Command reported.

The fatalities were identified as Reynando, 27; Aeta tribesmen Alberto Ogra, 25; Pogatig Nocerg, 27; Muk Apitong, 40; and a pregnant woman, Sergona Vertop, 19. The names of the rape victims were not made available.

The attackers were reportedly subdued by a platoon of Army and PC rangers in Tapaz, Capiz Antique Boundary, Tuesday morning, resulting in the killing of 16 of them in an hour-long battle. Six soldiers were reportedly wounded during the encounter.

Region VI Unified Command Brig Gen Pedrito de Guzman immediately alerted the provincial commanders in Aklan, Iloilo, Antique, and Capiz to track down the attackers.

Soldiers of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) 1 under Brig Gen Tomas Dumpit have overrun nine NPA camps in the Cordilleras in the past 3 months.

Among the camps captured was a training camp at the vicinity of Bugnay in Kalinga-Apayao.

Troops destroyed the main headquarters of Eastern Front Committee of the CPP-NPA Northern Luzon Regional Party Committee (NLRPC) in Mount Fagfagan within the Bituagan Bugnay-Docalan Triangle in Kalinga-Apayao.

In addition to the camps captured, Dumpit reported that the operation also resulted in 42 NPAs killed, 19 wounded, and 24 firearms, ammunition, and demolition equipment captured.

An NPA commander and six NPA men were killed, five others were captured, including a woman, in a series of encounters between government troopers and New People's Army men in Mindanao and the Visayas last week.

The troopers incurred no casualty but one unidentified civilian was reportedly killed in the crossfire.

Captured firearms were two M-16, 2 carbines, one M-203, two 12-gauge shotguns, 2 grenades, and five 22 caliber revolvers, all belonging to the NPA.

Military Denies Battle Took Place

HK121454 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jul 85 p 8

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces denied yesterday reports that a 3-day encounter between soldiers and New People's Army rebels occurred last June 27-29 in Albay Province.

Brig Gen Renato S. de Villa, Bicol regional commander and acting RUC V commander, said the report is without basis.

Brig Gen Carlos Martel, Air Force vice commander, also denied that a chooper was hit as alleged by news reports.

De Villa also added that no commando car and armored personnel carrier have been destroyed.

Meanwhile, the Regional Unified Command in Central Luzon assured that starting Monday, an improved composite air support force (CASF) will be implemented to assist other military units in combatting insurgency throughout the country.

In Bukidnon, Maj Gen Josephus Ramas, Army commanding general, allayed fears that the government is about to be defeated by communist guerrillas. Ramas said that while there may be a "slight" increase in the strength and mass base of the New People's Army, this is not enough cause for alarm but it is certainly cause for concern.

In a speech before the "Manila for Jesus '85" Cheers Executive Center in Manila, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the government is not using any religious cults in the counter-insurgency campaign, even as he expressed concern over what he called "unfair and misleading" reports on the issue.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

MISAMIS NPA POW DESCRIBES 'STARVING,' 'SUFFERING' REBELS

HK121455 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[By Daniel Florida and Eric Gallego]

[Excerpt] Hard-core New People's Army rebels driven by a military offensive deep into the mountain forests of Claveria, Misamis Oriental, are now starving. Most of them suffering lung ailments.

One of them had fled his comrades and surrendered yesterday to the 2d Scout Ranger Battalion.

The surrenderer, Ramon Sanagoria, 23, told military authorities the NPA band, composed of about 2 men, belongs to the Front 4 guerrilla unit under Marcos Lagumbay, alias Commander Reagan.

More of them want to surrender, said Lt Col Baylon Platon, the battalion commander, reporting feelers through an emissary, a certain Miss Sumagaysay, 35, of Barangay Mag-1, Claveria.

Platon said he would give safe-conduct passes to those rebels if they also surrendered their guns.

Sanagoria said most of his comrades had become demoralized and now felt they could not longer endure combat.

They are out of food and medicines, he said.

They even tried on July 5 to evacuate 25 wounded to the neighboring town of Balingasay, where they felt their situation would be easier, but 15 of the wounded died on the way, prompting the group to turn back, he said.

In Bataan, NPA rebels, many of whom have been on the run since troops mounted a search-and-destroy operation against them, are reported to have asked for help from comrades in Tarlac and Bicol.

According to military intelligence, the NPA in Tarlac and Bicol plans to send reinforcements this weekend or next.

The rebels in Bataan are suspected in the destruction 26 of the 104 transmission towers of the power-distribution system of the \$2.1-billion nuclear plant in Morong town.

The 26 towers were either dynamited or toppled by sawing their braces.

According to the military, the NPA force in Bataan has some 370 regulars and 790 auxiliaries and a mass base of more than 17,000.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMISTS EXPECT BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES TO CONTINUE

HK121451 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] The country will continue to experience business difficulties in the short and medium terms and many industries may recover only by 1990 when they return to their 1983 production levels.

This was the general assessment made by a group of economists during a briefing held yesterday on Philippine business conditions from 1985 to 1986 by the Center for Research and Communication (CRC).

Omar T. Cruz, head of the CRC economic forecasting unit, said there is not much improvement that can be expected within the next 12 to 18 months despite encouraging trends in the peso exchange rate and the inflation level.

He predicted that the gross national product (GNP) for 1985 would drop to a negative 3 percent as the weak overall purchasing power brought about by extreme austerity measures during the last 2 years cannot stimulate the market.

Cruz said consumer sales have been dropping on an aggregate basis, particularly in Metro Manila where consumer demand has dropped substantially as a result of lower incomes.

He said trends during the first 6 months indicate that the real GNP must have dropped by at least 5 percent as the continued depressed market coupled with the tight monetary situation have caused prices to fall.

Cruz said investments are on a downtrend due to flagging business confidence and the huge excess capacity in the production sector. This decline is shown in the big drop in the importation of durable equipment and in the moribund state of the construction industry, he added.

The problem of the lack of demand to stimulate the economy is compounded by the inability of the government to play a greater role in propping demand because of budget constraints set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Cruz said this mix of circumstances gives the domestic market little room for staging a quick recovery.

He said the government target of \$5.6 billion to \$5.7 billion worth of exports for the year "looks like an impossibility." He said with exports, the country has to contend not only with domestic problems such as the current labor situation but also with the depressed commodity prices in the world market which are not within the government's control.

Next year, Cruz predicted that the country would probably register a flat to 1 percent growth in GNP at best. He said this forecast assumes the holding of regular local elections including the possibility of synchronized elections in 1986.

He said the peso-dollar rate by yearned would settle at P[Pesos] 21 to \$1 for a 1985 average of around P18.72 to the dollar. In 1986, the exchange rate will depreciate faster and may end up at P24 to P28 to \$1.

Assessing the medium-term industry prospects, Vaughn Montes, deputy director of the Institute of Industrial Economics at CRC, said the agriculture sector as a whole is expected to grow faster than the rest of the economy in most of the next few years.

He said no significant growth in the mining sector is expected beyond 1986 because of the sorry state of the world copper market which will continue to be plagued by chronic oversupply conditions and the availability of technical substitutes.

Overall, manufacturing is expected to decline by another 1.1 percent in 1986 and recover slowly to 5 percent growth by 1989. It will only be in 1990 that the manufacturing sector's real output will approximate the levels reached in 1983.

He said the consumer industries will do somewhat better, regaining their 1983 production levels by 1987. The exception will be textiles which will not regain its 1983 production level even by 1990.

The bleakest medium-term picture, according to Montes, will be in the investment-related industries. Industries such as construction, transport equipment, metal products, non-electrical machineries and non-metallic mineral products will show no real growth even by 1990.

Despite the gloomy forecasts, Bernardo Villegas, CRC senior vice-president, urged businessmen yesterday to turn the economic crisis into a period of opportunity for business growth.

Villegas said the most serious political threat to the country at the moment is communism. He said it is alarming that communist indoctrination is being carried out and is affecting workers, students and businessmen.

Citing experiences from China, Korea and Taiwan, Villegas said there is no shortage of possible economic solutions to the country's problems of mass poverty, unemployment and underemployment.

He urged the adoption of a labor-intensive industrialization to employ millions of underemployed and unemployed workers. He also suggested the carrying out of intensive small-scale agriculture in the countryside.

He said the Presidential Productivity Council (PPC) should devote more time to addressing problems and issues related to export as a means to bring together the leaders of the private sector in looking at export problems.

Among others, he said the government should adopt a more attractive foreign exchange rate for exporters to encourage export growth and prevent the very alarming trend in Philippine exports in the first 6 months of 1985 when exports fell 8 percent behind last year's level.

Exporters should also be given access to credit at interest rates that reflect long-term rather than short-term inflation rates. He said if inflation is expected to average 12 percent to 15 percent per annum in the next 3 to 5 years, exporters should be able to borrow funds at 18 percent to 20 percent a year.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

FORMER MARCOS AIDE REACTS TO CRIMINAL CHARGES

HK160237 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 85 pp 4, 5

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "The Body, Not the Spirit"]

[Text] I first heard the news late Friday that criminal charges had been filed against me by the Marcos government for offenses I was supposed to have committed 12 years ago while I was in the Cabinet. These obviously now take the place of the criminal and P [peso] 200 million civil libel suit which Malacanang had earlier announced would be brought against me and some newspapers by businessman Antonio Floirendo for "libelling" him, our top government officials and their cronies who have stashed away so much ill-gotten wealth in the United States.

Mr Marcos first dangled these charges 5 years ago when I left the Cabinet, after serving it for 10 long years. I knew then that he knew that I knew why, where, how, and by whom they had been concocted, that they would not stand in court, and that having never responded properly to any threats before, it was useless threatening me in any case. So I dismissed it then--and on every other occasion that Mr Marcos had since tried to reissue it--as any abysmally cheap and empty threat.

But Mr Marcos has obviously decided to preside over my fate. He used to like my prose, now he obviously hates it: he wants me silenced, and will do anything to do it. He knows that from 1969 to 1980, I gave the nation and the presidency honest, dedicated, competent and perhaps unique service--a service for which I continue to be maligned by those who believe I should never have served in the Marcos government. But Mr Marcos is not interested in whether I did right or wrong in the Cabinet. "What you have hunted me for is not my actions," says Sir Thomas More to Cromwell, "but the thoughts of my heart."

Mr Marcos wants universal approval for his universally condemned acts, and he wants the favorable judgment of all his critics. This I cannot give, and this is the real offense--not any imagined impropriety while I was in the Cabinet.

In the face of the current scandal in which Mr and Mrs Marcos have been named, along with ranking Cabinet members and their cronies, as having acquired so much investments abroad, I have pointed out that a legal remedy, while desirable, will not work. The president's reported order to his justice minister

to conduct "an immediate and thorough investigation" that will "spare no one" predetermines its result. A whitewash and a farce cannot be avoided.

Why? Because Mr Mendoza is not--and there is no one in the Cabinet who is--sufficiently detached from the regime to conduct a "thorough" investigation that will not exclude Mr and Mrs Marcos. Even an "independent and impartial body," similar to the fact-finding board that investigated the Aquino assassination, would be limited: it cannot possibly investigate Mr and Mrs Marcos. Assuming, it can, or dares to, it cannot possibly recommend an enforceable action against them in case of a finding of guilt.

Mr Marcos enjoys lifetime immunity from suit. He may not be brought to court even after he leaves the presidency, assuming he leaves at all, unless of course he is first successfully impeached, which is improbable. For her part, Mrs Marcos can in theory be brought to the special anti-graft court, but this is absolute theory, not reality. Neither the court nor the ombudsman is strong enough to try her. It is easier to try a former minister, who is now with the opposition. The remedy therefore is not legal, but political--resignation, and new elections.

I have said, and I maintain, that the Marcos regime has lost the moral authority to govern, that it has misused the unprecedented opportunity given it to improve the lives of our people and has become instead a major cause of the growth of the communist-led insurgency, and that the sooner we got rid of it the better. Mr Marcos resents that statement, especially from one who was once the sole and most visible defender of his once fairly defensible government. "If only you could say that all is not lost"--is what he seems to be saying, exactly as Hitler is quoted as saying in his last days to Albert Speer (although I do not want to play the role of Speer). And because I cannot, and will not say it, the storm of persecution blows.

Sometime today or tomorrow, the government will serve the warrant for my arrest. I am waiting. Since Friday night, when the broadcast media announced the filing of the charges and carefully edited my very short comment, my telephone has not stopped coming, asking what they can do to help. There have been infinitely more--and broader--smiles for me on the road, and so many unexpected and unsolicited kindnesses from strangers. A young innocent even asked me if he could go to jail in my place. This last alone has been sufficient to soften the blow of the announced arrest.

I would have wished that the whole thing had gone on unnoticed, so as not to involve others--particularly the innocent. But it is out in the open, and there is no way of being shielded from the concern of others, or even from the inquiry of children. I had to talk to all my six children about it, from the oldest boy of 14 to the youngest girl of three, who danced and sang while I spoke of the big-fight Daddy was in.

What we have here is an unprecedented attempt to confuse the issue--to divert attention from the worst scandal ever to hit any Philippine administration since independence, to the supposed crimes of the regime's most hated critic while he was in public office. But if these crimes had been committed, why

has it taken the regime 12 long years after their supposed commission, and 5 long years after I had left the Cabinet, to bring the matter to court? The whole thing is a travesty of justice and reason. My own grievance is that if the purpose is to discredit my person, well, I am a man with so many serious defects, why is there need to use calumny and invent lies to depict my unworthiness?

This is persecution pure and simple, says a friend, and even if you did up and raise from the dead Justice Holmes, you cannot escape conviction if Mr Marcos has already decided you should hang. I do not doubt it. Christ Himself did not escape the Cross; but from that we learn precisely that each of us has his own cup to drink.

The ordeal ahead is nothing compared to what many others are suffering or have suffered, and the least one can do is to be happy to bear it, as a sign of solidarity with one's brothers. How many lives have been wasted, from the airport tarmac to the media, to politics, to the labor front, to social work, to the paddies, to the remote villages where poverty has become (in the eyes of the regime) the equivalent of dissidence? How many of them suffer and die unnoticed?

One can no longer simply speak of other people's sufferings and pain without bearing a part thereof. It is no longer enough to simply denounce the profligacy, corruption and contempt of those who hide away billions of dollars in foreign sanctuaries while 35 million men, women and children routinely go hungry because they have nothing to eat. Nor is it enough any longer to simply sign manifestoes and petitions for the release of prisoners unjustly held by the authorities. One must experience hunger and prison life oneself to give true witness.

All over the country, persecution wears many faces, and countless men and women are persecuted. They have not had to be former ministers and to write political essays to be arrested. Many of them simply had to exist. Their example has taught me that for as long as the guilty keep our jails, and the least of our brothers are persecuted, one's rightful place is inside prison, not outside. Without hate or rancor therefore, I wait.

Despite the reign of persecution and injustice, our nation will not perish. Drawing from the common well of our persecution and suffering, we shall make it live. And we can give it new birth under a new covenant based on faith, love and justice. One day, we shall empty its prisons and free the persecuted, but right now we will have to go inside, to teach our rulers that they can bruise our bodies, but not break our spirit. For our nation and especially for those who suffer, I have no doubt whatsoever that something good will yet come out of it.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

OFFICIAL DARES OPPOSITION TO REVEAL PROPERTY, INVESTMENTS

HK160207 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 85 p 16

[Text] Deputy Defense and MP Carlos Cajelo Saturday dared opposition leaders to disclose their real estate and financial holdings abroad, the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY reported.

Cajelo arrived in Cebu to see to it that the order of President Marcos to release from detention Ribomaphil Holganza and two others had been carried out.

"If the opposition leaders are really sincere, why don't they divulge to the people their vast financial holdings in the United States and other countries?" Cajelo said.

He said that "revealing their (opposition) hidden wealth abroad is equally important when they demanded that some men in government and influential businessmen have real property in the United States."

Although he did not mention names, Cajelo indicated that he knew for a fact that many opposition leaders have vast financial holdings not only in the United States but also in other countries.

Cajelo also said that even religious leaders, Filipino businessmen and movie actors and actresses own properties abroad.

He said several Filipino opposition leaders are known to own financial holdings in Hong Kong, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Texas, Florida, Boston, Spain, England, Australia, Switzerland, Canada, Taipei, Brunei and Singapore.

"If these pretender opposition leaders are really for the truth, they should voluntarily come out into the open and reveal their wealth abroad," Cajelo said.

President Marcos earlier ordered a thorough investigation of news reports that some government officials have invested their ill-gotten wealth in the United States.

The president directed Justice Minister E-telito Mendoza to conduct the probe and spare no one and recommend appropriate punishment for those found guilty.

But the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [BAYAN--New Nationalist Alliance] described the Marcos order as a trick.

"Marcos, in the first place, heads the list of prominent government officials and business leaders exposed in the recent MERCURY NEWS report as owning; either directly or through dummies, several billions of dollars worth of properties in the U.S. mainland," BAYAN said in a press statement.

"His order for a so-called investigation of these wealth reports thus constitutes nothing but a crude attempt to deceive the people into believing that he is above reproach in the matter," it added.

"Nothing much can be expected too of the Justice Ministry which Marcos has ordered to conduct the probe. The people already know too well that the Justice Ministry is under Marcos's control and that any of its actions would only be at Marcos's bidding.

"For the people, it is clear that no efforts to bring Marcos and his cronies to account for their grave economic crimes will ever be successful so long as these are pursued within arenas governed by Marcos's self-serving rules.

The Civil Liberties Union also said the investigation should be entrusted to an independent body composed of prominent citizens of known integrity.

"Since the investigation would possible involve President and Mrs Marcos, if one were to go by the MERCURY NEWS revelations of top Filipinos with hidden fortunes abroad, a neutral and independent commission, rather than a member of the official family and known consistent defender of the president, conducting the investigation would better serve the interests of the public," the CLU stated.

CSO: 4200/1228

PHILIPPINES

NPA RECRUITING IN NORTHERN LUZON

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 18 May 85 pp 5, 14

['Counterpoint' Column by Peppot L Ilagan: "The NPA in the Ilocos"]

[Text] More than three weeks ago, priest turned rebel Conrado Balweg told Business Day reporter Carmel Pizarro in an interview that the New People's Army has made tremendous leeway in terms of political influence in the Cordillera and that recruitment has increased three fold. He was saying this at the same time that the Armed Forces of the Philippines were conducting massive operations in Upper Kalinga - Mountain Province border areas, a campaign which we interpreted as aimed at pushing the NPA out of the Cordillera or containing them in limited areas.

To appreciate how the NPA may be faring in places with common borders with the Cordillera, we travelled to Abra, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte this week. "How strong are the NPA in you area?" we asked government officials, military officers and civilians. In Abra, Governor Andres Bernos said recruitment to the NPA has been centered on the criminal and "bad" elements in the province. He interpreted this as causing some very serious doubts on the part of the people who look at the criminal elements with not only fear but loathing. Following the killing of Gigi Bringas and three of his men last April 25 (not April 23 as we erroneously reported last week), Bernos claims the tension has been relieved somewhat in his province. He said the NPA has been relying on criminal elements and bands and this has resulted in a loss of sympathy from the people. He accepted, however, that another rebel priest, Bruno Ortega has established a training camp somewhere in the area between Tubo, Roliney and Luta. He said that there recruits are trained in three main subjects: political or ideological lectures, marksmanship and ambush tactics, including its two components of emplacement and withdrawal.

The increase in recruitment is however downgraded by Bernos. "These people roaming around are the same people pinpointed three to four years ago. Lately they had several recruits, especially by Gigi, but what they recruited are the bad elements of society." He cited those killed with Gigi as a cattle rustler, a two-time murderer involved in an ambush, and a thief. "These late recruits of theirs, all in some way or another, have admitted crimes against society; (they are) seeking refuge...that is what is bad about all this. So, because they have criminal instinct, because they

have criminal instinct in their blood, it is, therefore, easy to order them (to do whatever) such as "you hit the governor, so they hit me."

"What can we do?" a young businessman asked, "we have to suffer and bear all that is happening between the military, the NPA and all other forces now imbroiled in the province...we can only hope that in the end justice shall win." In Ilocos Sur, Provincial PC Commander Col. Roy Alzate described the NPA: "Here? Maybe you won't believe it, but 'strong' is not the word... actually only their existence is strong, their presence may be 'mild'. The situation here is unlike that in Abra.... It's only the spill-out that reaches here. You see, the group is no longer here. Thirty-eight of them have been captured by me...." He enumerated several alleged NPA personalities already under custody. "If there are still some around, they are just spill-out or spill-over from the Mountain Province, when there is operation push here; however, they won't stay long here because there are no masses, no mass base here." He identified only four municipalities where there have been these "spill-over enemies."

Fr. Loreto Viloria, Executive Editor of TIMEK said that criminality is a greater problem in Ilocos Sur. On the afternoon we interviewed Col. Alzate, five criminals, including a Muntinglupa escapee, were caught in a PCINP raid. Alzate admitted that they have been going after the possible "political base" of the NPA. He has charged 101 persons and his operation to ferret out sympathizers continues, but only with the proper court orders, he stressed. He denied reports that he has arrested 17 civilians lately. In Ilocos Norte, Col. Armand Agbayani, Deputy Commander of Task Force Amianan, also described the NPA presence as spill-over from Kalinga-Apayao, Abra and sometimes from Cagayan area. Military operations have been limited to border areas where some NPA bands have been trying to expand their bases, he said, and the NPA has yet to succeed in establishing a base of operations in the President's home province.

In Dumalneg, some Yapayaos who were evacuated from their upland villages last October signified intentions to return home with or without permission from the military. Mayor Lorenzo Santos, who has been tagged as an NPA sympathizer-surrenderee, explained that the requirement for safe conduct permits to go back was in consideration for their own safety as soldiers operating in the area may mistake them as NPA. Mayor Santos said permits have been issued covering two weeks or so to give the people time to really work in their farms.

A civilian told us in Bangui: "We can understand and may even agree that the Marcos regime has to be changed. He has been there for so long. Maybe somebody has to take over now. But the NPA have to show us that their system, their way is better. Otherwise, we would prefer a dictatorship rather than the communism we have seen so far."

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CSO: 4211/67

PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO WEEKLY BLAMES GOVERNMENT NEGLECT FOR NPA

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 10

[News Commentary by Patricio P. Diaz, editor: "Searching for the Obvious"]

[Text]

Top leaders of the Mindanao Sulu-Palawan Association will conduct today a regional dialogue with private sectors on prevailing economics and peace and order problems in Mindanao to be held at the Hotel Filipino in downtown Cotabato City.

City Mayor Juan J. Ty and Gov. Sandialo A. Sambolawan are coordinating the conference. Surigao del Norte Gov. Rolando Geotina, Minuspala president, will preside. Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of National Defense will be the special guest. At press time yesterday, it was not known who would be the other important guests and resource persons.

The conference is important. It will "try to arrive at an accurate and complete itemization of the causes and reasons for the deterioration of peace and order situation and the slow pace of development in the region" and "crystallize possible remedial measures and solutions to (these) problems."

To elucidate the position stated in our editorial,

we view the problems as not hard to see; neither will it be difficult to know the reasons and causes of these problems. The solutions should be obvious.

On slow pace of development, the conferees are expected to discuss the lack of development in remote rural areas which have become fertile grounds for communist subversion. Certainly, the government had programs to build roads and develop the livelihood of the people. Why did the roads and development not materialize as expected?

No funds, or the lack of these? No funds? Lack of funds? If the cost of one 5-star hotel had been diverted to the development of Arakan Valley, there would have been no NPA problem there now.

Certainly there could have been funds to develop projects like the Agusan River basin development, the Kabunan River Irrigation in Maganoy, the Marawi-Cotabato City road, the Arakan Valley development program of then Gov. Carlos B. Cajelo. But these and others

of their kind were not given priorities when there were funds to build 5 star hotels, the Folk Arts Theatre, the Tagaytay Palace, etc.

What proposals will be presented at the conference today which had not been included in many development programs in the past? The task for the leaders is not to look for new proposals but to review past programs and see how these could be funded and implemented effectively. They may win back lost faith.

Deteriorating peace and order situation can be arrested and reversed if law and justice can really prevail. The military and the political leaders must re-examine their anti-subversion and anti-insurgency programs.

The present subversives and insurgents are not the only problem. More serious a problem are the hundreds of Filipinos in the rural areas and towns who turn their backs on the government every time one or two suspected NPA are salvaged,

or every time a barangay is zoned in the effort of the military to capture one or two suspected NPA.

The arrest by the military of human rights lawyers in Davao City and Abra is a great set back in the peace and order campaign. If lawyers can be picked up without warrants, then where is the law?

While the policies are good, the methods used in implementing the policies are counter-productive.

In brief, the crisis on peace and order and on the economy, which are the subjects of the search in the Minsupala conference today, reflect the credibility gap which the government of President Marcos has to bridge with the people.

CSO: 4200/1231

PHILIPPINES

NAVY ASKED TO PATROL NORTH COAST AFTER SHIP SIGHTINGS

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 10 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The military in a northern province has asked for naval patrols to pursue three "mystery" ships which appeared on Philippine waters near where a ship carrying Vietnamese refugees had docked, it was reported yesterday.

The Philippine News Agency (PNA) quoted Ilocos Norte Province constabulary commander Colonel Rogelio Aguana as saying he saw the three ships the other day five miles off the coast of Burgos town, 425 kilometers (255 miles) north of here.

Colonel Aguana reportedly called for navy patrols after the ships appeared near where a distressed ship carrying about 50 Vietnamese refugees had docked.

The report came a month after a Soviet research ship, the "Potsk," sought shelter from a typhoon off the coast in the northern province of Pangasinan then disappeared after refusing official requests to unload 37 Vietnamese refugees it had picked up at sea.

PNA did not say what type of ships were sighted in Ilocos Norte, or provide the registry of the ship carrying the refugees. Navy and coast guard spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the state-run agency's report. (AFP)

CSO: 4200/1231

PHILIPPINES

WEEKLY LABELS NEW PAPER ANTICOMMUNIST 'COUNTER-PROPAGANDA'

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 25 May 85 pp 1, 14

[Text]

Who are the "Concerned Citizens" responsible for the publication of "Ebanghelyo", a 2-sheet, 4-page, 8-1/2 x 11 mimeographed newsletter?

Said to be published in Sultan Kudarat province, its maiden issue, Vol. 1, No. 1 is for the period April-May 1985. It has no editorial box to pinpoint responsibility.

In this maiden issue, page 1 has four news items. Those about the Pope warning the clergy regarding politics and his comments on liberation theology; the 14-year-old NPA girl who was captured in Samar, and the surrendered NPA commander in Kidapawan are in English. That on General Ver, based on a Tempo report is in English and Tagalog.

Page 3 are all continuations from Page 1.

Page 2 contains five news items: three on NPA activities in Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat and Sto. Niño, South Cotabato; one on semi-legal team; and the fifth on jueting in Tacurong naming Sencio Marundan, a judge, a lawyer, a mayor and two others corporators in the jueting operation.

Page 4 contains continuations and a short article on what to know about communism in comparison to democracy. This page and Page 2 are in Ilonggo mixed with some Cebuano.

Evidently, "Ebanghelyo" Vol. 1, No. 1 is a counter-propaganda against communism and the New People's Army. The news items identify by names the priests with whom the named NPA members and commanders had previous associations, some as convento boys.

Evidently, too, the items were written by one or those who have military intelligence at their disposal. One paragraph opened: "Subject revealed. . .", a very familiar phrase in military correspondence.

Incidentally, about two days before "Ebanghelyo" Vol. 1, No. 1 from Sultan Kudarat province was passed on to the Cross, a friend from Cotabato had told me of a similar "Ebanghelyo" circulated also in its maiden issue in Kidapawan.

The Kidapawan version must be different since my friend mentioned a name of a priest in that version which I did not find in the Sultan Kudarat version.

By the name "Ebanghelyo", the newsletter, at

a glance, would appear to be a Catholic Church publication.

Whoever thought of this knows his propaganda technique.

Those behind "Ebanghelyo" has equal rights with other publishers to come out with a newsletter or any type of publication. But they must identify themselves so they can be held responsible for any damage they may do on some other persons.

To discerning readers, articles without the responsible authors named lack credibility.

PHILIPPINES

COTABATO EDITORIAL ON MARCOS' ERODING CREDIBILITY

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 1 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "This Time, How Good Is FM's Order?"]

[Text] President Marcos ordered last Wednesday to get "dead or alive" the Manero brothers, killer of Fr. Tullio Favali, PIME, parish priest of Tulunan, Cotabato last April 11. The President gave the order to Acting AFP Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos and the regional unified command commanders in Mindanao.

This order, which we hope is the first from the President on the Favali case, came 49 days after the killing and after the Manero brothers had eluded a full army battalion thrown into Tulunan area and the adjacent areas to capture them. This "elusive" feat of the Favali killers is not good for the image of the military and of the Philippines abroad inasmuch as Father Favali was an Italian missionary and his death has hit international headlines and airlines.

While it may not be true -- and the military authorities will surely deny it -- there are those who believe that the Manero brothers will not be captured but can be captured any time the military decides to capture them, for they are just "around" as they cannot hide in the mountains where the New People's Army rebels are. They were top military assets.

At stake in this "dead or alive" order of the President is not just the reputation of the military and that of the Philippines abroad but also the credibility of the President. Will the President's order finally bring the Manero brothers to the military stockade and to the court of justice?

But this was not the first time the President had issued a similar stern orders. We have been informed that the President had issued a similar order to capture the killers of Pampook Assemblyman Esteban D. Doruelo and the mastermind or masterminds in that assassination. However, after 117 days, military efforts can only account for two suspected gunmen.

The President's order is tough for the military. The longer the killers stay at large -- in the Favali, Doruelo and other cases -- the more the President loses his credibility among his own people.

When a people can no longer believe their President, it's bad for the country. The military can prevent this from happening in the Philippines by proving that the President's order -- the order of their commander-in-chief -- always bears positive results in matter of days, not of weeks nor of months.

PHILIPPINES

FORMER GOVERNOR DETAILS MORO FORCES REVAMP

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 1 Jun 85 p 14

[Text]

The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) had started restructuring and strengthening its organization in Mindanao, this was bared by former Maguindanao governor Zacaria A. Candao in an interview Friday.

Candao, who also acts as liaison for the MILF for negotiations and the ceasefire agreement, said the MILF had already organized zones in the Zamboanga peninsula, a known stronghold of self-exiled Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leader Nur Misuari.

Candao added that the MILF had also rejuvenated its organization from the Central Committee 'down to the barangay level in MILF areas in 13 provinces to include those in Western and Central Mindanao regions and Palawan, Davao del Sur and South Cotabato.

He also added that the MILF forces "have not diminished since the Mindanao conflict" and that the MILF has "trained more fighters" than before.

MILF sectoral supporters and military groups in Mindanao would reach more than half a million in Mindanao, he added, as he also disclosed that the MILF continues to enjoy the support of both domestic and foreign sympathizers.

Moreover, the MILF which seeks for negotiated reforms but would not discount any armed confrontation if necessary has appeared to have gained the loyalty of at least 70 percent of the Muslim fighters in the South, he said.

Tie Up

The former governor also reiterated his earlier pronouncement on reported MILF or MNLF tie-ups with the New People's Army (NPA) in Southern Philippines. "There is neither a formal nor an organic linkage between the MILF (MNLF) or NPA," he stressed.

If ever there are cases of Muslim secessionist forces seen with subversives as noted especially in the Davao provinces, they both operate on a "policy of tolerance of each other's presence."

However, he said that Muslim populated areas in the two autonomous regions of Western and Central Mindanao remain to be free from subversive elements.

In the event of any communistic infiltration, the MILF will be willing to ward off terrorists and stabilize peace and order conditions in these areas. rgg

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO COLUMNIST FAVORS KERRY RESOLUTION

Davao City SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 27 May-2 Jun 85 p 5

["Free Thoughts" by Sammy C. Occena: "Instead of Making Ceremonial Protests, the Philippine Government Should Strive to Attain the Objectives Set Forth in the Kerry Resolution"]

[Text] Last May 14, the United States Senate approved by a vote of 89 for and 8 against, the following resolution sponsored by Senator John Kerry (Democrat, Massachusetts) as an amendment to the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill:

"It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should encourage the revitalization of democracy in the Philippines. To that end, the Congress affirms its intention to grant future aid to the Philippines according to the determination of the Congress that United States security interests are enhanced and sufficient progress is made by the regime of Ferdinand Marcos to:

"(1) Guarantee free, fair and honest elections in 1986, and 1987, or sooner, should any such election occur;

"(2) Ensure the full, fair and open prosecution of the murder of Benigno Aquino, including those involved in the cover-up;

"(3) Ensure freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the unrestricted access to the media on the part of all candidates for public office in the municipal elections of 1986 and the presidential election of 1987;

"(4) Establish the writ of habeas corpus and the termination of the Presidential Detention Act and all other forms of detention without charge or trial;

"(5) Release all individuals detained or apprehended for perceived political activities; and

"(6) Also encourage programs for denouncing extrajudicial killings by the Philippine military and security forces and the prosecution of those responsible for such killings in the past."

"It is further the sense of the Senate that Congress finds and declares that the primary purpose of United States assistance to the Philippines should be to maintain and foster friendly relations between the people of the Philippines and the people of the United States and to encourage the restoration of internal security--both goals of which can be best served by the achievement of an open and stable democracy."

Three officials of the Philippine Government reacted as expected. President Marcos said the call for reforms was baseless; Batasan Pambansa Speaker Nicanor Y. Yniguez said it was "arrogant and presumptuous"; and Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez said it constituted "meddling in purely internal Philippine affairs" "by some American politicians who, in fact, are simply protecting their own selfish interests." Of course, not one government official proposed the rejection of U.S. aid.

In the first place, we should always be aware of the fact that in interest not altruism, that is, all countries relate with others in the light of the former's respective national interests. To its credit, the United States Senate made clear this fact when it declared in the earlier-quoted resolution that "the Congress affirms its intention to grant future aid to the Philippines according to the determination of the Congress that United States security interests are enhanced."

In the second place, any country giving military and economic assistance to another has the right to impose conditions for the grant of its money. If the Philippines does not like the conditions, then it should not accept the assistance.

But the issue covered up by the ceremonial protests of Messrs. Marcos, Yniguez, and Perez, is: Are the conditions imposed by the U.S. Senate fair?

A reading of the Kerry amendatory resolution quoted earlier would readily show that the conditions are fair. Hence, instead of making ceremonial noises about the resolution, our government should consider the conditions as objectives to be speedily attained. The protests are not contributing to the credibility of our government. Without realizing it, the protesting officials are helping expose the true state of the nation.

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THAILAND

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT FAILURE MAY BRING ELECTION

BK111031 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] The Social Action Party (SAP) today lobbied for support of its constitutional amendment draft amid speculation that its failure might result in a dissolution of Parliament.

Banhan Sinlapa-acha, secretary-general of the opposition Chat Thai Party, this morning described the political situation as "uncertain," and instructed party MPs to be prepared for "an immediate election." It was feared that SAP might withdraw its support from the government if its amendment draft, which was opposed by a group of senators, failed to pass its final reading.

Several MPs, however, believe that SAP could push for a dissolution of Parliament even if the amendment draft, which calls for the return of the multi-constituency, individual voting system, passed its third reading, because SAP would then be in a better position to win more seats in a general election. "There is an uncertainty in politics today," Bandan said, adding: "I have asked Chat Thai MPs to start a campaign in their respective constituencies."

SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot has dismissed such speculation, saying that there was no valid reasons to dissolve Parliament. "A dissolution would be possible only when the government is in serious conflict with Parliament," he said, "There is no such conflict now."

SAP Secretary General Phong Sarasin said that the party was concentrating its efforts only in mustering maximum support for the passage of its draft which will be up for debate on 22 July in its final reading. Phong said he was assigned to seek support from senators while Chiang Mai MP Prida Phatthanathabut, who is minister of the University Affairs, would seek support from MPs. Final approval for the draft requires more than 285 votes from both upper and lower houses.

M.R. Khukrit has expressed confidence that the amendment draft "would definitely pass" its final reading. "Why shouldn't it? Everyone in Parliament has said that the person who proposed the amendment is the big man in the country," M.R. Khukrit was reported to have said.

THAILAND

PREM PRESENTS 1986 BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

BK041348 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives held its 12th session of the year at 0920 today to debate the government's draft budget bill for fiscal year 1986. The session was presided over by House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon.

Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon told the session that the government's proposed budget for fiscal 1986 is 218,000 million baht, an increase of 5,000 million baht or 2.3 percent over the current fiscal year, and an increase of 9,000 million baht or 4.3 percent over the real budget expenditure following the cut by the government of the overall spending in fiscal 1985 by 4,000 million baht. The increase at 4.3 percent is based on the government's realization that it is most important to maintain the economic and financial stability of the country and to urgently try to improve the national monetary and financial situation by taking a right direction, otherwise the problem could worsen and become a serious crisis. In order to correct the situation, the government has taken measures to improve the monetary situation, strengthen economic stability, and adopted stringent financial measures. The three major guidelines in drafting the 1986 budget bill are as follows:

1. The earnings target must be based on a realistic appraisal of the ability to raise the revenue.
2. Expenditures must be based on economy and priorities of the projects so that all spending will be ultimately utilized.
3. The size of budget deficit must be in line with the economic and financial position of the country.

The prime minister continued reporting on the proposed budget expenditure with a minimal increase which, he said, includes an allocation for debt repayment.

[Begin Prem recording] The government fully realizes that the proposed 218,000 million baht budget constitutes only a minimal increase while the increase in government spending is estimated at about 11,600 million baht already--part of it will be the allocation for loan repayment which increased by 6,000 million baht, and the allocation for salaries, payments, and

pensions for government officials which increased by 5,685 million baht. Without adjusting the expenditure budget, especially the regular expenditures, our budget for investments will have to be reduced, and this will have considerable repercussions on our national development program. Thus the government has instructed its agencies and state enterprises to try their best to reduce their regular expenditures in order to save as much money as possible for use in investment. With our budget limitations in mind, if we can properly manage to adjust our budget expenditures, we will be able to save as much as 34,927.2 million baht under the 1986 budget for investments, that is, at the rate close to that of the current year. It can be concluded then that the budget plan proposed by the government is the most realistic and in keeping with the economic trend in fiscal 1986. [End recording]

The prime minister then presented a general view of the economic situation that made it necessary for the government to adopt an austerity policy to prevent future financial problems.

[Begin Prem recording] Concerning the economic situation in Thailand, despite the fact that the government has for several consecutive years adopted a policy of maintaining economic stability as a priority, the government has had to spend large amounts of budget expenditures on various development projects whose implementation must be on a continual basis. As a result, the government has been able to maintain the national economic growth rate at a level quite high for about 10 years. The people's income has increased and their living conditions improved. The country had to suffer huge budget deficits because expenditure by the government and state enterprises were higher than the government's income and other revenues. In addition, the country also suffered deficits in trade and balance of payments as our export expansion could not match the demand for imports. This is due to less demand in foreign markets as a result of the worldwide economic slump and the growing trend toward trade protectionism. While our primary products fetched low prices, we still had greater demand for raw material and goods from other countries to satisfy the growing economy of our country. Under such a situation, our country has faced a tight money and financial situation and our foreign reserves have declined to a low level. If this trend is allowed to continue, the situation will become more serious and could affect the stability and credibility of our monetary system. This is not a new problem but something which has been there for a long time already. The government was fully aware of it and has taken all possible measures to remedy the situation. It has introduced measures such as budget austerity, tax restructuring, control on foreign loans by the government agencies and state enterprises, improvement in public debt management, control on administrative planning and investment by state enterprises, control on credits, and adjustment of the currency exchange rate fixing system. Those measures have alleviated the seriousness of the existing problems although full achievement of some measures cannot be expected immediately as implementation must continue for a certain period of time.

Concerning the 1986 fiscal budget, the government will continue adhering to a policy of maintaining economic stability while promoting economic development in accordance with its ability to seek investment capital through the control of budget deficits and payment imbalance through government spendings. Meanwhile, the government will encourage more private involvement in national development both through investments as well as production and exportation. The government will give full support to the private sector in this regard, especially through credit expansion, interest rates, and the tax system. The government hopes that cooperation between the government and the private sector in this manner will help our task of correcting economic, monetary, and financial problems of the country to achieve its goal. [End recording]

CSO: 4207/ '40

THAILAND

PARLIAMENT MOTION PASSES DESPITE ARMY WALKOUT

BK060414 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jul 85 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts] The Social Action Party's [SAP] proposed constitutional amendment to revive the multi-constituency, individual candidacy voting system sailed through its second reading in Parliament yesterday despite a boycott and a walkout by opposition Chat Thai MPs and most senators of the Army faction.

Clauses covering the multi-constituency and individual candidacy voting systems were given 304 and 280 votes respectively representing majority votes required by the Constitution for their passage.

Most high-ranking army officers who are members of the Senate stayed away from the joint session to discuss the charter amendment though many of them attended the Senate sitting in the morning.

They included First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, a strong and firm advocate of the one man, one vote system, Army Assistant Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, Second Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut, Third Army Region Commander Thiap Kronsuriyasak, 13 divisional commanders and General Pathom Soemsin, chief-of-staff of the Supreme Command, also a strong opponent of the SAP-proposed electoral system.

About 20 senators of the Army faction who attended the session quietly left the parliamentary chamber one after the other in the course of the debate, apparently after being approached [by] Maj-Gen Sutsai Hotsadin, also a senator.

Among those who walked out were Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief General Thianchai Sirisamphan, Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong and his deputy, Maj-Gen Panya Singakda, Second Army Region Deputy Commander Bunchai Ditthakun, former Second Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phak Minakanit and Maj-Gen Somkhit Chumphae, a special operations officer.

Informed parliamentary sources said that the boycott and walkout by the senators of the Army faction and the Chat Thai MPs was apparently intended to bring about an abrupt end of the session for lack of a quorum.

At least 284 elected MPs and senators, or half of the total number of the two houses, must be present to make up a quorum.

Informed parliamentary sources said that despite the political maneuvering by the Chat Thai and intense lobbying among the Army faction in the Senate, the attempt to disrupt the session was futile. The count showed 318 MPs and senators were present, which exceeded the number necessary to make up a quorum.

Sources said that though the Army faction in the Senate boycotted the session as a gesture of protest against the SAP-proposed electoral system, the Air Force, Navy, Supreme Command and civilian factions did not follow suit.

After a lengthy debate, President of Parliament Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin intervened and asked for a vote to end the debate. Chat Thai MP Chumpon Sinlapa-acha protested and demanded that the debate be continued, but he was overruled and the voting then took place.

An interim provision of the draft which was also passed yesterday stipulates that the multi-constituency, individual candidacy voting system will become effective in the next general election and will not affect any by-elections held before then.

The constitutional amendment draft is scheduled to be debated in its third and final reading on 22 July. Its passage will require at least 284 votes from the two houses.

CSO: 4200/1220

6 August 1985

THAILAND

CRIPPLED MALAYSIAN SHIP SMASHES POLICE BOATS

BK111033 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] A crippled Malaysian freighter this morning smashed into seven moored Marine Police boats, almost sinking one and badly damaging six others, Marine Police said this morning.

The worst damage was sustained by the 180-foot "Damrong Rachanuphap" boat which is the second largest boat of the Marine Police which in addition to being used for patrol is also used as escort boat for the "Lop Buri Ramet" boat which is used by members of the royal family.

The Damrong Rachanuphap was reported to be a new vessel only recently acquired by the police. It took on a lot of water after being hit in the bow and efforts were made to pump water from it to prevent it sinking.

Also badly damaged was the Damrong Rachanuphap's sister ship, the 180-foot Chattrakankoson which sustained extensive damage to the side. The accident has put out of commission two of only three 180-foot boats owned by the Marine Police. The third is the Lop Buri Ramet itself which is not normally used for patrol duties.

Five other boats, of 61 to 43 feet in lengths and numbered 612, 609, 614, 526 and 434, were also reported to be taking in water, but were not reported to be sinking. A number of policemen were on board the boats at the time of the accident, but no one was injured, police said.

About 13 to 14 boats were in front of the Marine Police headquarters at the time of the accident, including the 180-foot Lp Buri Ramet, they said.

A concrete pier used for boarding boats was smashed.

Police said the Marine Police has about 170 boats altogether.

Police sources said the 20,000-ton sea-going Bunga Kemuning container ship carrying heavy cargo from Singapore apparently strayed off course and smashed into the boats at the Marine Police Headquarters in Samut Prakan, on the Bangkok side of the river at about 11:40 am.

The boat was reported to be on the way to Khlong Toei Port to unload cargo.

Police said the container ship had problems with the transmission shaft and had dropped anchor in an effort to stop. However, the momentum of the ship had dragged the anchor along until the vessel came to rest after smashing into the police boats.

The incident was immediately reported to senior police officers and to Samut Prakan Governor Wirot Amarat. Forensic science policemen were also notified to carry out an inspection.

Marine Police Commander Maj-Gen Prathip Sunthonsuk who was in Satun was also notified.

Governor Wirot and senior police officers all went to the site to inspect the damage. The Malaysian ship captain, believed to be named Shuib Yakob bin Osman, 49, has been detained for questioning.

CSO: 4200/1220

THAILAND

COMMITTEE ORDERS CHAMOI PROPERTY CONFISCATED

BK130407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] A committee investigating chit funds has ordered the properties of Mrs Chamoi Thipso and Mrs Nokkao Chaiyuan confiscated, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said the committee, chaired by Assistant Police Director-General Lt-Gen Chamrat Chantharakhaen, wants to ensure that all investors of Mrs Chamoi and Mrs Nokkao be given a fair share of their investment when the properties of the two operators are auctioned off.

The source said the committee was authorized to issue the order under Article 8 of the Anti-Chit Fund Executive Decree which came into force last year.

Meanwhile, the Criminal Court yesterday approved the Suppression Division (CSD) police's request to extend the detention of Mrs Chamoi for another 12 days beginning tomorrow.

In seeking the court's approval, CSD police said they still had to question about 3,000 investors who have filed complaints against Mrs Chamoi.

The police objected to granting bail to Mrs Chamoi because they feared she might be killed or go into hiding if freed.

CSD: 4200/1220

THAILAND

PAPER COMMENTS ON SHULTZ-SOMMAI TRADE TALKS

BK090152 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Shultz Hears Some Frank Trade Talk"]

[Text] Although U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit is touching on a wide range of familiar issues, the most sensitive discussions were those he had yesterday with our economic ministers led by Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun. If Mr Shultz ever had any doubts how strongly Thailand felt about proposed protectionist legislation in the United States, they must certainly have to be cleared up after yesterday's frank session.

It seems Mr Sommai laid it straight on the line. He reportedly told Mr Shultz that Thailand's economy would be severely affected if proposed American restrictions on imports of clothing and textiles should become a reality. Mr Sommai also correctly pointed out the irony that Thailand's sensitive role in helping preserve peace and freedom in Southeast Asia could be undermined by one of its main allies showing a lack of sensitivity to its economic problems.

Thailand is understandably alarmed at the proposed protectionist legislation going before the U.S. Congress next week. Known as the Jenkins Bill, if it is passed by Congress it would have a severe impact on Thai textile exports to the United States. The textile industry is a crucial element in Thailand's economy with an estimated 45 percent of our textile exports going to the United States. A major cutback in this area would certainly have severe repercussions for not only the Thai textile industry, but also the Thai economy as a whole.

It must be said that the Reagan administration actively opposes the proposed protectionist legislation, fearing major reprisals from countries affected by it. Mr Shultz himself has gone to considerable efforts to convince Congress that the legislation is short-sighted at best. He cosigned a letter to Congressmen pointing out that the proposed legislation could easily backfire and that it will not necessarily result in the American domestic textile industry enjoying a proportional boom. Our own textile exporters must also realise that increased taxes on American imports to this country would only prompt a retaliatory measure in the United States.

turning to other issues, Mr Shultz's trip today to the Kampuchean border to see the situation for himself is a timely symbolic gesture of American support for the ASEAN efforts to find a settlement to the Kampuchea situation. Mr Shultz is the highest-ranking American official to visit the border where there are currently an estimated 236,000 Kampuchean refugees.

The importance of Mr Shultz's visit cannot be overstressed. No doubt his ears will be ringing by the end of his trip as he will have done a lot of listening during his brief stay here. But Mr Shultz is a good listener and a good friend of Thailand, and we are sure he will do his best to convince Congress that the proposed legislation is unwise for all concerned.

CSO: 4200/1220

THAILAND

PAPER DISCUSSES TEXTILE EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

BK081621 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Problem of Thai Textile Exports to the United States"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate are now making serious efforts to enact a bill designed to limit foreign textiles into the United States and to protect the U.S. textile industry despite the fact that a law of this nature violates the international trade agreement and disregards U.S. commitments to the international textile agreement or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is expected that the bill will sail through the U.S. Congress even if U.S. President Reagan opposes it. The law will affect the textiles and garments imports from 28 developing countries including Thailand.

Thai textile exports to the United States will certainly be reduced if the law is promulgated. Thailand together with the other 27 developing countries have appealed to important personalities in the U.S. administration and Congress such as chairmen of the commissions for finance of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and U.S. secretaries of state and commerce to scrap the bill but to no avail because it is unlikely that the U.S. Government will be able to do anything, even though it opposes the bill.

Besides joining the other 27 developing nations in making the appeal to the United States, we feel that the Thai Government should play a more active role and serious effort in this connection because the passage of the bill by the U.S. Congress will have a great impact on the livelihood of quite a number of Thai people from textile workers to entrepreneurs and disrupt the decline of the trade deficit with the United States.

We still have some hope in this regard. It is believed that the tactics we successfully used when we lobbied for our tuna exports should be reemployed. The government must act as the strong and active leader for the Thai private sector and join hands with the other 27 developing countries in this struggle.

Since the U.S. secretary of state is scheduled to arrive here for a visit to Thailand today, our government must bring up for discussion the problem of U.S. protectionism against Thai products. Although the U.S. side apparently does not want Thailand to raise the issue for talks, we will have to do it for the sake of our national interests.

CSO: 4207/240

THAILAND

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--His majesty the king today separately received credentials from the following ambassadors at Chitlada Villa: Ahmed Tidiane Kane, the Senegalese ambassador; Fortunato Isasi Cayo, the Peruvian ambassador; Ana Maria Gonzalez Suarez, the Cuban ambassador; and Yi Song-Ki, the DPRK ambassador. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85]

DIESEL AGREEMENT WITH PRC--The Petroleum Authority of Thailand [PTT] has signed a contract with China's national oil company for the purchase of 250,000 tonnes of high-speed diesel oil at a friendship price. The contract, which is in line with the Sino-Thai protocol B.E. [Buddhist Era] 2525 [1982], was signed in Bangkok on Monday between PTT Governor Tongchat Hongladarom and Mrs Liu Weiyi, chairman of Sinochem Company. According to the PTT, the supply for 1985 would be sold at a friendship price, which was lower than posted price in Singapore. Under the contract, China sends its crude oil for refining in Singapore, where the oil will be lifted by the PTT under a flexible schedule. PTT has been a regular buyer of Chinese oil, mainly high-speed diesel, for more than 5 years. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Jul 85]

JAPAN PLEDGES LOAN--Hapan yesterday pledged to extend to Thailand a yen loan of up to 72,077,000,000 yen, or about 7,910 million baht for fiscal year 1986. Almost half the amount will go to support the eastern seaboard program. The Japanese ambassador met Thai Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun yesterday to make the pledge for the loan, which carries a 3.5 percent interest rate with 30-year repayment period, including a 10-year grace period. The yen loan will for the first time finance the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, which will use it to provide financial and technical assistance to export-oriented small- and medium-scale projects. The loan of 4,059,000,000 yen is for export industry modernization program aimed at improving the Thai trade situation. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85]

JAPANESE AID FOR REFUGEES--Japan will provide 650 million yen, or \$2.64 million, worth of canned fish to Cambodian and Lao refugees in Thailand as emergency food aid, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said yesterday. It said the aid, to be given through the world food program, is part of Japan's assistance program for hundreds of thousands of Cambodians and other

Indochinese who have fled to Thailand since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in late 1979. Japan extended \$417.4 million worth of food and other aids to the refugees in Thailand through various UN and other world organizations between 1979 and 1984. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85]

PARLIAMENTARY RADIO STATION--Deputy House Speaker Piyanat Watcharaphon suggested yesterday that the government allow Parliament to have its own radio station to broadcast House debates. Piyanat (Chat Thai Sisaket) said he believed Parliament could find financial support to set up a radio broadcasting station. Piyanat pointed out that the government turned down a request for live broadcast of a parliamentary debate last week because it might face libel suits if the broadcast contained defamatory statements by MPs which could damage the reputation of third persons. If Parliament had its own station, it would take full responsibility for any problems that might occur, Piyanat said. The people would also have the opportunity to listen to their MPs' statements thoroughly, he added. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jul 85 p 3]

FISHERMEN RETURN HOME--Samut Prakan--Forty-four Thai fishermen arrested by Vietnamese soldiers a week ago were freed and returned home yesterday. One of the fishermen, Prakit Chanthapuk, 25, said that his boat, Mani Sakhon, and three other trawlers--Sahamit Nawi 2, Chonthikan 1 and Chonthikan 2--were fishing in international waters off the Vietnamese coast last Thursday when they were arrested by Vietnamese soldiers who came on a Thai fishing boat, identified as Cho Ruangrat, which they had previously seized. Forty-four crewmen were rounded up while others managed to escape with one of the four trawlers, Prakit said. After detaining them for 4 days, the Vietnamese freed the 44 Thais on Monday. The fishermen were put on board a small fishing boat which drifted in the sea for 2 days before they were rescued by a Thai fishing boat and taken home yesterday. A released crewman said he saw about 20 Thai fishing boats moored at the place where he was held captive. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jul 85 p 3]

KING RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS--His majesty the king this afternoon received credentials from four new ambassadors at Chakkri Throne Hall. They were (Pasi Juhani Rutanen), Finnish ambassador to Thailand with residence in Manila; Rear Admiral Benson Ere Okujagu, Nigerian ambassador to Thailand with residence in New Delhi; Istavan Debreczeni, Hungarian ambassador to Thailand with residence in Jakarta; and Aureliano Aguirre, Uruguayan ambassador to Thailand with residence in Tokyo. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Jul 85]

KING RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN ENVOY--His majesty the king this afternoon received credentials from new Australian Ambassador to Thailand Richard Smith. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Jul 85]

JAPANESE GRANTS--An exchange note was signed in Bangkok on 10 July between the Japanese ambassador and the director general of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation for Japan to give grants worth 7,022,000,000 yen for four projects--2,860,000,000 yen for the construction of a cultural center, 2,134,000,000 yen for a classroom building for Phra Mongkutklao Technological Institute, 1,456,000,000 yen for the establishment of the Public Health Science Institute, and 572 million yen for the establishment of the Animal Health and Livestock Production Institute. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Jul 85]

WESTERN SAMOA

PRIME MINISTER TO CALL FOR SNAP ELECTION

HK151110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Apia, 15 Jul (AFP)--Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tofilau Eta Alesana has said he plans to call for a snap general election.

The announcement in a nationwide broadcast last night followed a week of parliamentary unrest in which a new opposition coalition which has a majority in the one-house parliament had moved a motion of no confidence in the prime minister and his cabinet.

The government held 31 of the 47 seats after a general election in February, but several MP's have since defected from the ruling Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP), and the opposition coalition now holds 28 seats.

Mr Tofilau Eta said yesterday he would recommend to head of state Malietoa Tanumafili II that a snap election should be held.

He said the present political crisis had come about because members of his party, former cabinet ministers who had not been given cabinet posts after the last election, had left the party for personal gain.

The defectors include former prime minister and founding member of the HRPP Va'ai Kolone.

Thursday's no confidence motion was not put to the vote when the speaker cut short debate on the issue, but a petition signed by 28 MP's and handed to the head of state last week said Va'ai Kolone had their confidence to take over as prime minister.

The government moved Thursday that the house be adjourned as there was no work for it to do, and parliament is not due to meet again until next November.

The head of state is not bound to call an election if he thinks that the prime minister and his cabinet do not have the confidence of the majority of the house. He can choose instead to replace the prime minister by appointing someone he thinks has that confidence.

CSO: 4200/1232

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-14 JUL

BK151441 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 8-14 July:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 14 July reports that by July, peasants in Cambodia had tilled 536,800 hectares of land, sowed 96,400 hectares of rice, and transplanted another 250,300 hectares. In another report transmitted in English at 0445 GMT on 14 July, SPK says that during the first half of this year, forestry workers throughout the country, with the assistance of local authorities, cut down 55,000 cubic meters of timber, 175,000 bamboo trees, and 41,000 [word indistinct] of firewood; they also produced 2,000 metric tons of charcoal. The reports adds that 5,050 metric tons of resin and 13,400 bunches of rattan were also collected.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 July reports that by June peasants in Prey Veng District had tilled more than 470 hectares of land, sowed more than 140 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 70 hectares of rice. According to SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 8 July, by mid-June, peasants in Peam Chor District had tilled 2,600 hectares of land, sowed 1,480 hectares of rice, and planted 2,000 hectares of beans, maize, and tobacco. According to SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 12 July, so far peasants in the province had tilled more than 78,900 hectares of land, sowed more than 9,800 hectares and transplanted more than 25,000 hectares of rice, including more than 7,800 hectares of floating rice, out of the 230,000 hectares planned for this dry season. The report also says that 4,200 hectares of corn, more than 500 hectares of potato, almost 80 hectares of beans, more than 230 hectares of peanut, almost 580 hectares of sesame, and more than 225 hectares of sugarcane had been planted. The Agriculture Ministry, for its part, had provided the province with 2,360 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, more than 200 metric tons of rice seeds, and water pumps.

Preah Vihear Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 July reports that by the beginning of July, peasants in the province had tilled more than 2,000 hectares of land, sowed nearly 500 hectares of rice, and broadcast and

transplanted another 1,500 hectares. According to SPK in French at 1232 GMT on July, veterinary service in the province, early this year, vaccinated more than 8,250 cattle.

Kompong Cham Province: In an interview broadcast by the radio at 1300 GMT on 9 July, the chairman of Chamke Leu District people's revolutionary committee says that so far, peasants in the district had sowed more than 624 hectares of rice and transplanted another 122 hectares; 220 hectares of corn, 51 hectares of sweet potato, 20 hectares of vegetables, and 5,243 hectares of industrial crops have also been planted. According to an official from Thong Khmun District in a statement broadcast by the radio at 1300 GMT on 11 July, peasants in the district have so far transplanted 650 hectares of rice and sowed another 3,000 hectares; more than 20 metric tons of paddy have also been bought from peasants. At 1300 GMT on 12 July, the radio quotes the deputy chief of the provincial trade service as saying that this year, the province plans to buy 25,000 metric tons of paddy and 7,000 metric tons of other farm products from local peasants; so far, 6,592 metric tons of rice have already been purchased along with 4,874 metric tons of other products.

Kompong Speu Province: According to a report carried by the radio at 0430 GMT on 10 July, this rainy season peasants in Phnum Sruoch District plan to grow 8,500 hectares of rice. The report also adds that so far 413 hectares of rice have been sowed and transplanted and another 523 hectares broadcast; 603 hectares of various types of subsidiary crops have also been planted.

Kampot Province: At 0430 GMT on 10 July, the radio says that by the end of June, peasants in the province had retilled more than 23,765 hectares of land, sowed almost 2,540 hectares of early rice and nearly 7,000 hectares of late rice, transplanted 13,815 hectares of early and medium rice and 8,110 hectares of ordinary rice, and broadcast more than 580 hectares of early and floating rice.

Kompong Thom Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 11 July, peasants in the province have so far sold 2,400 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 0430 GMT on 12 July, the radio carried a report saying that early this rainy season, peasants in the province had tilled almost 5,500 hectares of land, broadcast nearly 3,000 hectares of floating rice and almost 150 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and sowed nearly 1,500 hectares of various types of rice; almost 300 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops were also planted, adds the report. Currently, there are 74,500 cattle in the province; fishermen in the province during the 1984-1985 season caught 10,200 metric tons of fish, concludes the report.

Takeo Province: At 1300 GMT on 14 July the radio reports that by 20 June, peasants in Pray Kabbas District had planted more than 3,000 hectares of broadcast rice, sowed more than 880 hectares of various types of rice, and tilled more than 6,800 hectares of land.

Kandal Province: According to SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 8 July, by late June, peasants in Dangkao District transplanted 400 hectares of rice and sowed another 600 hectares. The report adds that this rainy season, the district plans to put 10,500 hectares under rice, including 4,500 hectares of short term rice; last year, 6,700 hectares of rice were planted. In another report transmitted in French at 0358 GMT on 14 July, SPK says that this rainy season, peasants in Kandal Stoeng District plan to grow 3,000 hectares of intensive rice. The report also says that, so far, peasants in the district have tilled 577 hectares of land, sowed 350 hectares of rice, and transplanted another 100 hectares; 4,000 metric tons of natural fertilizers have been used to achieve two harvests a year. The local agricultural service, to this end, has provided 52 metric tons of rice seeds, 80 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, 100 liters of insecticides, and 10 motor pumps.

Svay Rieng Province: According to SPK in French at 0357 GMT on 9 July, the provincial veterinary service vaccinated 130,000 cattle against various diseases during the first half of this year. In a report in French transmitted at 1138 GMT on 14 July, SPK says that by mid-June, peasants in Rumduol District had sowed 200 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 2,700 hectares of rice, and tilled more than 11,000 hectares of land.

Battambang Province: By the end of June, peasants in the province had sold to the state 27,000 metric tons of paddy, according to SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 11 July.

Kompong Som Municipality: In a report in French transmitted at 1232 GMT on 10 July, SPK says that since early this rainy season, peasants in the municipality had tilled more than 2,700 hectares of land, sowed more than 900 hectares and transplanted some hundreds hectares of rice out of the 11,000 hectares planned for this season.

CSO: 4212/90

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

PERFORMANCE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--To contribute to celebrating the ninth session of the first national assembly, on the night of 17 July at the Basak front festival hall, the art troupe of Phnom Penh's second war presented a play to members of the national assembly. The play describes the savage oppression and repression of the feudal kings and their valets against innocent people. It also shows the resolute struggle of the people united by a strong force which toppled the feudal regime. Attending the performance were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and member of the assembly for the Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and member of the assembly for the Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, and assembly member for the Kompong Cham constituency; and many other assembly members from various constituencies throughout the country. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 85 BK]

PURSAT 6-MONTH COMBAT RESULTS--Realizing the significance of their role and duties toward the national defense cause, the armed forces and people of Pursat Province have displayed their firm fighting will, clearly distinguished friends from foes, and valiantly launched sweeping operations against the enemies in their localities with splendid success. Thanks to the province's good arrangement in using the combined forces--armed forces, militiamen, and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers--against the enemies in coordination with the well-arranged combat plan, we have effectively launched operations against the enemies by establishing a defense line, cutting off their transportation routes, and attacking them. During the first 6 months of 1985, our forces intercepted and put 323 of the enemy out of action. This consists of 78 killed, 26 wounded, 20 captured, and 186 surrendered. We also seized 209 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. This success has demoralized the enemies even more seriously. Meanwhile, our armed forces, militiamen, and people have become more confident in using combined forces to attack the enemies. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jul 85 BK]

'REMNANTS' PUT OUT OF ACTION--Between 28 June and 12 July, our armed forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers launched 50 sweeping operations against the Pol Pot remnants and Sereika elements of all stripes in various areas. We put out of action 413 enemy remnants, including 128 killed, 21 wounded, 78 captured, and almost 200 others persuaded to return to our revolution and their families. We seized 138 assorted weapons, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and a large quantity of war materiel. [From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature] [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/90

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Improve the Quality of Reserve officer Training"]

[Text] In order to ensure that the nation is always prepared, and has sufficient strength to defeat the enemy under all circumstances, it is necessary to make preparations with regard to both economics and national defense.

During the past several years, the sectors and echelons have coordinated closely with the Ministry of National Defense in training and managing tens of thousands of reserve officers. A corps of reserve officers has now been formed throughout the nation, with increasingly larger numbers and an increasingly complete structure. A number of officers who were called up for active duty in the army have helped fulfill some of the combat and development missions of the armed forces. The majority, in the localities, are actively participating in the military work and are serving as the hard core in the great undertaking of consolidating national defense and security at the basic level. However, the task of building up corps of reserve officers is still in a process of supplementation and completion, so in addition to the essentially good features there are still aspects which have not yet promptly met the requirements of the missions. In the next few years, in addition to training appropriate numbers of reserve officers it is necessary to pay special attention to improving the quality of training of those officers.

In a relatively short training period, in order to ensure high quality the units and schools assigned responsibility for training reserve officers must firmly grasp the training goals and requirements. Every sector, class, and training category normally has its separate requirements. But all places and classes must at all times fully understand the common goal and requirement of training noncommissioned officers who are about to complete their active duty and recent college graduates into basic-level cadres of the Vietnam People's Army. Whether serving in the rear area or called to active duty in the army, those reserve officers must be absolutely loyal to the homeland and to the Party, have political quality, and have the necessary ability to fulfill the missions assigned them. When there is a mobilization order the reserve officers must resolutely and enthusiastically set out to join their units. Before they are called up, the reserve officers must always be prepared with

regard to both thought and organization so that they can rapidly set out any time needed by the homeland.

If that is to be accomplished, all reserve officers must fully understand the mission of defending the homeland in the present situation and grasp the responsibility of officers and scientific-technical cadres toward the missions of building the army and strengthening national defense. Some people are of the opinion that in a brief period of training it is difficult to simultaneously attain two training goals, i.e. training people to be both officers and scientific-technical or management cadres. But the actual situation during the past several years has proved that college students are young, healthy, carefully selected, are highly educated, live in a concentrated environment, and are capable of assimilating scientific-technical, political, and other knowledge essential for an officer in a conventional, modern army. When allowed to study the military line of the Party and to study and use military equipment, weapons, and military facilities, college students learn quickly and in a relatively brief period of time can attain the level of a reserve officer.

On the basis of firmly grasping the training goals and requirements we must determine appropriate contents, programs, organization, and instructional and study methods in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of training. It is necessary to stress all-round organization and training, with selected emphasis, which is realistic, combine study with practice everywhere, combine study of the new with review of the old, combine in-class training with extra-curricular training, fully utilize the scientific-technical and military knowledge of the students, and stress the improvement of the command ability of detachment cadres. Preparations for the classes must be truly meticulous and detailed. The instructional cadres must have a high degree of enthusiasm and be experienced in teaching and management. The students must be tightly managed, the rules must be strictly enforced from the beginning, and the inauguration, graduation, and commissioning ceremonies must be carried out according to standard procedures to create a good impression on the reserve officers. It is necessary to stress the emulation work, gain experience regarding the organization of guidance, instructional contents and methods, management of training, the party work, and the political work, and study in order to contribute to improving the quality of training.

Knowledge gained in the training classes is of course still slight in comparison to the requirements of commanders. In the process of endeavoring to become officers with solid skills, the localities and units responsible for managing and educating the mobilized reserve forces in general and the reserve officers in particular must continue to cultivate and forge a rapid work style, a fighting will, and experience in commanding and managing units for the reserve officers.

Improving the quality of reserve officer training is a basic problem and is at the same time an urgent problem which must be carried out in full. In order to achieve good results it is necessary to mobilize combined strength both within and without the army, and fulfill the requirements and missions of the enterprise of building armed forces and consolidating national defense in the new phase.

5616

CSO: 4209/502

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOA LU DISTRICT CARRIES OUT SUCCESSFUL MOBILIZATION DRILL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vu Tien Co: "Twenty-four Hours After Receiving Mobilization Orders, 100 Percent of Reserve Officers and 92.4 Percent of Reserve Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Men Reported"]

[Text] Recently the People's Committee and Military Command of Ha Nam Ninh guided Hoa Lu District in organizing a practice mobilization of reserve troops. Twenty days in advance the District Party Committee, the District People's Committee, and the military command sections of Hoa Lu District and the villages, closely coordinating economic construction and the consolidation of national defense even in building up reserve forces, organized the mobilization of reserve units to work on local irrigation, road building, and rock quarrying projects.

That labor campaign contributed in a practical manner to developing the locality, while at the same time inspecting and creating favorable conditions for military mobilization for training. At 0700 the mobilization order was sent to every officer, noncommissioned officer, and enlisted man. Within 24 hours after receiving the order 100 percent of the officers and 92.4 percent of the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men were present at the three assembly points. All had their mobilization orders and letters of introduction from the Party and Youth Union. Six villages--Ninh Khang, Ninh Tien, Ninh Son, Ninh An, Ninh Thang, and Ninh Hai--attained a mobilization rate of 100 percent. The ratio of party members was 9.4 percent and the ratio of Youth Union members was 37.9 percent. Each instance of a member of the reserves being absent because of school, official duty, production labor in the villages, or illness, was verified. There were no instances of avoiding the mobilization order in the district.

The sending and receiving of troops at the assembly points were carried out urgently and in correct accordance with principles and regulations. After stabilizing their organization the units held Party and Youth Union meetings and approved a resolution calling for the good completion of the training program and for combat readiness. Coordinating closely with the localities in managing the reserve troops, the units fulfilled the training programs and contents. Between 95.2 and 98.4 percent of the troops participated in the training. All of the troops of units 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, and 16 participated.

The training period was 0700 to 0730 every day. After experiencing training in combat, nearly all of the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men have continued to maintain strict discipline, are united, are modest, and learn quickly, so they have attained high quality.

Hoa Lu District was able to attain such results in mobilizing reserve military personnel because the district party committee and people's committee concentrated their leadership and guidance and regarded that as the central ad hoc mission, so they were able to bring into play the combined strength of the entire party organization and population in the district, manifest the viewpoint by national defense by all the people, and closely combine economic construction with the consolidation of national defense and the building of on-the-spot people's rear services. The reserve officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men showed understanding of the revolutionary situation and missions, contributed to building strong localities, strictly carried out the mobilization orders, and maintained readiness to accept and carry out all missions assigned by the Party and state. The successes, shortcomings, and deficiencies of that military mobilization exercise have been carefully recapitulated and evaluated and lessons have been learned so that the building of reserve mobilization forces in Hoa Lu District can be improved.

5616

CSO: 4209/502

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEN TRE ARMED FORCES FULFILL CAMBODIA MISSIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Hoang: "Ben Tre's Armed Forces: Units Fulfill International Mission of Helping Our Friends Produce, Build, and Fight With High Effectiveness"]

[Text] The armed forces of Ben Tre are making many new efforts to contribute to helping Cambodia build and defend a rich, beautiful nation.

The Ben Tre units fulfilling international missions in Cambodia follow the slogan of providing all-round assistance--military, political, economic, and cultural-social. The units of Group 6 have worked with the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces in mopping up Pol Pot remnant troops while contributing more than 10,000 work days to help the people produce and build schools and sanitation projects. Units H63 and B10 are continuing to develop their heroic unit traditions and continually operate with the Cambodian local units, militia, and self-defense forces to smash more than 30 groups of remnant troops. Detachments 12 and 179, along with the Cambodian militia, self-defense forces, and people, have ensured absolute safety in the areas in which they are stationed. Detachments 203 and 179 have often sacrificed selflessly in fighting to defeat the key roads in Cambodia. Wherever the units and detachments have gone they have taken the initiative in contacting the governmental administrations and mass associations, have helped the people organize activities, have "shared rice and clothing" with poor, headless families, and have appealed for people who have gone astray and followed the enemy to return and earn honest livings.

In all areas in which the Ben Tre units are stationed our friends' armed forces have become increasingly stronger and capable of fulfilling increasingly more difficult and complicated missions.

5616

CSO: 4209/502

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BINH TRI THIEN SENDS SETTLERS TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Anh Thai: "Binh Tri Thien Sends 155,866 People and 69,220 Workers To Develop New Economic Zones, Mobilizes 60 Million Work Days, Builds More Than 1,000 Water Conservancy Projects"]

[Text] After being liberated Binh Tri Thien began to restore and develop its economy, which had been seriously damaged in the war. The more than 600,000 people who returned to their home areas were without houses, land, or property; 10,000 young, healthy workers were unemployed; and labor and the population were not distributed uniformly and rationally among the areas and the production sectors.

Fully understanding those difficulties, in the very first days the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien concentrated on measures to resolve two major problems: distributing labor and population among the areas and economic sectors, and providing jobs and rationally using social labor for production and construction. The province paid much attention to sending people to develop the new economic zones outside the province and to organizing the building and development of the economic zones in the province, in both the mountainous and coastal areas. Furthermore, the Labor Bureau also took a number of steps to draft labor, land, and sector plans in order to send labor from places with surplusses to places with shortages. Especially, the Labor Bureau coordinated with the units, bureaus, and production sectors in the province organized the restoration of a large number of traditional trades that were neglected during the U. S.-puppet period, expanded dozens of new trades, and provided steady work for unemployed people and surplus workers in the the localities. Thanks to positive measures, during the past 10 years (1975-1985) the Labor Bureau has sent 143,216 people, including 64,120 workers, to develop new economic zones outside the province. Within the province, people and 51,000 workers have been distributed. The percentage of people living in the hilly and mountainous areas increased from 11.7 percent in 1976 to 18.2 percent in 1985, while the population of the lowlands declined from 76.1 percent to 69 percent. During the past 10 years Binh Tri Thien also provided stable housing and fixed cultivation and habitation for more than 600,000 returnees, and provided jobs for hundreds of thousands of the unemployed. Furthermore, the province has mobilized and used 60 million work days in all spheres, with concentration on water conservancy

and road building projects. On the average, every year the province has mobilized 6.7 million work days, equal to 24,000 workers, for the key economic sectors.

Thanks to the real results in the redistribution of labor and population, the potential of the land, and the full utilization of labor force, since the liberation Binh Tri Thien Province has completed more 1,000 large and small water conservancy projects, tens of thousands of hectares of agricultural land have been restored to production, and thousands of hectares of forested hilly land and coastal marshes have been reclaimed and brought into use. The lives of the people have been stabilized and they are capable of both fully meeting their obligations to the state and accumulating reserves. In future years Binh Tri Thien will continue to consolidate and perfect the distribution and transfer of labor and population, concentrated in three directions: developing new economic zones outside the province, expanding the reclamation of marshy areas in the province, and contributing to promoting all aspects of production in the province.

561b

CSO: 4209/502

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF 'VOLUNTEERS' IN CAMBODIA REPORTED

BK171506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Report by station contributor (Phan Thanh Vieng) on activities of Unit N, identified as a Vietnamese volunteer army unit operating in Western Cambodia]

[Summary] "According to a plan discussed earlier with the group's commander, (Ha Man), we went to the command headquarters of Group F-05 at 0800 sharp for a visit to Unit N, which is entrusted with tracking down Cambodian reactionary army remnants in the area between Siem Reap and Battambang provinces. Realizing that we were anxious to set out for the trip, group commander (Man) slowly said: You, brothers, just relax for a while. Everything is ready and you can depart before 0900."

"When I asked him about the enemy's activities in the area under his group's responsibility, group commander (Ha Man) calmly walked toward the map hanging on the wall in the center of his office. Pointing a finger at those areas circled in blue pencil on the map, he said softly: Since their stinging defeat in the northwestern part of the Cambodian-Thai border, the enemy troops have plotted to secretly send a force deep inside Cambodian territory to harass, plunder, and establish illegal contacts. Therefore, we and other units from among our friends are tracking down these remnant troops in order to get rid of them."

We arrived at the command headquarters of Unit N before noon. In a conversation with some cadres that unit, the unit commander, (Tran Van Nam), revealed that his unit had just fought two battles, one easy success and another won with some difficulty. When I expressed the desire to make an observational tour of some battalions, they suggested that we visit the 7th battalion.

After only 20 minutes by jeep, we arrived at the 7th battalion's command headquarters. The battalion commander, (Bui Dinh Tai), a native of (Ha Son Binh), introduced me to other members of his command. "Through a confidential conversation, I came to know that they have been in Cambodia since the land of Angkor was liberated from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Over the past 6 years, together with all members of their units, they have held fast to their positions and coordinated with our friends' forces in tracking down the Cambodian reactionary army remnants to safeguard the revival of the people in this area."

In a recent well-fought battle, the 7th battalion annihilated 15 Sereika soldiers and captured 15 guns of various types without suffering any casualties. "After that battle, the battalion returned to protect communication projects while continuing the draw experiences in preparation for its activities in the days to come."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HO CHI MINH CITY EXPORTS NEW FOOD PRODUCTS

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 5-11 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Len An: "Attractive Dishes"]

[Text] While on official business in Paris a cadre was invited by Vietnamese living there to an entirely Vietnamese meal: meat rolls, marinated perch, "bong lau" fish soup, shark's fin soup, etc. After the meal the guest praised the cooks for being so skilled. The Vietnamese women immediately corrected him, "No, these foods were sent from Ho Chi Minh City."

The guest was taken aback, but when he returned to Ho Chi Minh City he sought out the places which had produced those delicious traditional foods and exported them to Paris. Now many people know about the flash-frozen (frozen very suddenly) foods of the test processing and production station of the Agricultural Products Export-Import Corporation of Ho Chi Minh City.

It is called a "station" but in fact it is an enterprise that produces goods with high export value. With more than 40 regular cadres and personnel and nearly 150 contract workers, in 1984 the enterprise exported goods valued at 4 million dollars and in 1985 the value of its production will increase to 5 million dollars.

At first it only produced goods on an experimental basis with old machinery. Now, after nearly 3 years of trial production and introducing goods the station has a product line of 50 Vietnamese-style foods that are exported to Paris, Canada, Singapore, etc.

Nguyen Van Lang, the young, highly creative director, conducted us on a tour of the assembly line and said that "Rice paper wafers are a unique, very Vietnamese product, but in 1981 and 1982 Thailand and China took away our markets, merely because our method of maintaining the dryness of exports was not good. Fifty percent of the dried products we exported were mildewed, torn, or ruined. We found a new packaging method. Today the rice paper wafers are packaged in protective layers in vacuum-sealed packages and 100 wafers are packed tightly together so that they cannot easily become broken. They are easily and economically transported.

In addition to rice paper wafers, dried squid, cashews, etc., are also packed in vacuum-sealed packages, thus ensuring that they can be stored many months without spoiling or deteriorating in quality.

The station produces many kinds of flash-frozen foods, such as crisp fried spring rolls, "bong lau" fish soup, marinated perch, marinated meat, eels, assorted meats, crab legs, crab meat, shark's fin soup, etc. All of those foods are precooked and well seasoned, then refrigerated for 5 minutes at a temperature of 195 degrees Centigrade below zero.

Lang told us that tanks to flash freezing the products retain practically all of their original quality, and that if they were frozen slowly water would be retained, as is the case with regard to ordinary frozen foods, so that one kilogram of food would also contain nearly one kilogram of water.

After those "flash-frozen" foods are thawed and heated they taste exactly like foods that had been prepared on the spot.

We were allowed to taste the station's products after they had been thawed and heated. It was hard to tell that they had been frozen and stored in cardboard containers for several months!

In addition to those products, at present the station also has attractive new products which have rather high foreign currency value. They include roasted cashew nuts packed in small 200-gram packages which are very popular on the West European and East European markets.

In 1985 the station could earn 2 million dollars from the export of cashews alone.

In addition to its exporting missions, the station also researches the technical processes for producing the various kinds of fish and shrimp paste, banana-drying techniques, etc., and help the wards and basic units expand production and processing to serve exports, and is not concerned only with exporting raw materials, as in the past.

At present the station is studying the importation of additional equipment to package the various kinds of fish and shrimp paste, dipping sauces, and seasonings--extremely Vietnamese foods--to export to foreign markets.

The bosses of all of those delicious, attractive foods with high export value are the girls--90 percent of the workers there are women. Spring rolls were rolled with only the index finger and immediately deep fried and batches of fragrant, spicy marinated fish, etc, were prepared by the women.

Lang confided in us that "There are many jobs to be done at the station and we are as busy as if we were raising babies. In the other enterprises only one product is enough to time them out, but we have 50 products which require a high degree of industrial sanitation and must be flavorful, so we could not do our work without the skill and diligence of the women. They may have to make two or three products a day but they never complain."

I recall some newspaper articles by scientists who were making predictions about food in the year 2000. We hope that production stations of this kind there will arise a ready-to-consume food and feed processing industry which will contribute to liberate women from household work! In the not-too-distant future, within 10 to 15 minutes after returning home tired after work the entire family can sit down to a meal without heaving to scale fish, pound crabs, cut up meat, marinade, or cook, as long as 2 hours before having a tasty meal.

5616

CSO: 4209/496

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT ON NATIONAL DAY

BK161053 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Statement by French Ambassador to SRV Yvan Bastouil on the occasion of the French Republic's 196th national day--recorded in French fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Dear Vietnamese listeners: Today, I am very happy and deeply moved to have the opportunity to convey to the Vietnamese people the greetings and congratulations of the French people on the occasion of our national day.

Exactly 196 years, on 14 July 1789, the wind of liberty swept into France. Today, France is looking toward the future with the resolve to build its own technology. Our country has made very important contributions to modern technology, but it does not want to explore the future in a selfish manner. True to its traditions with other countries, especially relations between the great powers and young developing nations, a very important matter.

This year, through the visit to France by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, SRV minister of education, the relations between France and Vietnam have been further consolidated, especially in the cultural and technical fields. Many exchanges in the domain of the arts have been effected, helping to diversify these relations even further. However, much still remains to be done between our two countries, particularly in the economic field.

On the occasion of the 14th of July, on behalf of the French people, I would like to extend to the Vietnamese people our greetings and best wishes for success. I respectfully wish the Vietnamese people happiness and prosperity.

Long live Vietnam!

Long live France!

CSO: 4209/534

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI MEETING HONORS IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

OW161921 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--A meeting was held here today in honour of the 17th national day of the Republic of Iraq (July 17).

It was sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, and the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association.

Present at the meeting were Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Hoang Anh, president of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association; Senior Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao, vice-president of the Vietnam Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee; representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's International Department; and others.

Iraqi Charge d'affaires A.I. Ryadh-Albdul Wahab Abdul Razak [spelling as received] and staff members of the Iraqi Embassy in Vietnam were present.

Speaking at the meeting, Hoang Anh welcomed the marked achievements of the Iraqi people in the past 17 years and praised the Iraqi people's struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces.

He expressed the Vietnamese people's friendly feelings towards the Iraqi people and wished the latter many new achievements in carrying out the 3d five-year plan (1982-1987), thus making Iraq an ever more prosperous and beautiful country.

In his address, the Iraqi charge d'affaires A.I. briefed the audience on considerable achievements recorded by the Iraqi people on the socioeconomic fields over the past 17 years. He brought out Iraqi people's main objectives in the coming years, especially in oil exploration and exploitation.

He praised the fine development of the friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam and expressed his belief that their relations would be constantly promoted.

On this occasion, the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association has sent a congratulatory message to its Iraqi counterpart.

CSO: 4200/1227

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LEADERS GREET IRAQ ON NATIONAL DAY

OW161940 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders today extended their warm greetings to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, on his country's national day (July 17).

The joint message from Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at the considerable achievements of the Iraqi people over the past years under the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Command Council, and the Iraqi Government headed by your excellency in building and defending their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"Sympathizing with the earnest desire of the Iraqi people, we are convinced that peace efforts aimed at putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war will achieve positive results, thus bringing about an equitable political solution, guaranteeing legitimate rights of each country and in conformity with the interests of peace in the region and elsewhere in the world".

The message wished the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries further consolidation and development and the Iraqi people happiness and prosperity.

CSO: 4200/1227

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES UN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

OW161915 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Jul (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warm greetings to the United Nations conference on women's decade held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 15-25 July.

The message says:

"The world people have over the past decade achieved great successes in the struggle for peace, national independence and economic development thus creating a firm foundation for the acceleration of the fight for women's emancipation.

"This conference is an important milestone marking achievements recorded by the world people in the past decade. It will contribute to the common struggle for the women's progress in line with three goals, namely equality, development and peace.

"In its tireless struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has constantly increased the Vietnamese women's role in and their impact on various fields. Together with the international community, Vietnam will continue its fight for national liberation, social liberation and people's liberation in which the women's emancipation is of great importance."

CSO: 4200/1238

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU

OW171655 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Jul (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent a message of greetings to the 21st summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Addis Ababa.

The message says: "Over the past more than 20 years, the African people, uniting around the OAU, upholding the banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and uniting them with the world peace and progressive forces, have overcome innumerable difficulties and trials and gained great successes in their struggle for national independence and the right to become the master of their natural resources, and for a new world economic order, thus actively contributing to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress the world over.

"As close comrades-in-arm of the African people, the Vietnamese people and government fully support the African people's just and surely victorious struggle for independence and prosperity, first of all the struggle of the Namibian people for independence under the leadership of the SWAPO and the South African people's struggle under the leadership of the ANC against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, apartheid to foil the enemy's schemes of sabotage and division.

"We firmly believe that the African people's revolutionary struggle which conforms to the time's trend and the common targets of the nonaligned movement will certainly gain glorious victories in spite of many trials.

"May the militant solidarity and friendship between the people of Vietnam and Africa further consolidate and develop."

CSO: 4200/1238

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV GREETES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

OW171735 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Jul (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended warmest greetings to its Colombian counterpart on the 55th founding anniversary of the Colombian Communist Party. The message of greetings wrote:

"Over the past 50 years, the Colombian communists, though working under difficult conditions have persistently struggled against imperialists and the dictatorial regime, for the defense of their national sovereignty and the working class and labouring people's interests and for freedom, democracy, progress and socialism."

The CPV Central Committee wished the Colombian Communists new and farther achievements in implementing the resolutions adopted by the 14th congress of the Colombia Communist Party and wished for the constant development of the solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Colombia.

CSO: 4200/1238

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

40TH CEMA SESSION COMMUNIQUE--NHAN DAN today front-pages the communique issued by the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers on the 40th CEMA session. On 18 July, the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers heard Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of our delegation; and Comrade Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and our permanent representative at CEMA, report on the results of the 40th CEMA session held in Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic, from 25 to 26 June. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2205 GMT 19 Jul 85]

ASEAN TALKS PROPOSAL--Hanoi, 15 Jul (VNA)--In an editorial published on July 11, the Philippine newspaper TIMES JOURNAL describes ASEAN's proposal for proximity talks between Vietnam and the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" as "an obstacle to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue". The paper says ASEAN foreign ministers fail to take into account China's role in this issue. It is not quite groundless for Vietnam to remain mindful of its northern neighbour since the latter once waged a war of aggression against Vietnam, the paper notes. TIMES JOURNAL affirmed that Khmer Rouge must be responsible for the lives of three million Kampucheans when it reigned Kampuchea. Yet, it goes on, Khmer Rouge is now enjoying strongest support from China. The Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY, in a commentary on July 10, says that as in the past the so-called "Kampuchean problems" was once again brought up for discussion at the ASEAN ministerial conference held in Kuala Lumpur recently. An anachronistic allegation was rehashed at the meeting, it adds. The paper says that ASEAN's inflexible stance is detrimental to efforts aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia and normalizing relations among countries in the region. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 15 Jul 85 OW]

IRAQI OFFICIAL HOLDS RECEPTION--Hanoi, 17 Jul (VNA)--Ryadh-Abdul Wahab Abdul Razak, [spelling as received] Iraqi charge d'affaires a.i., gave a reception here this evening in honour of the national day of the Republic of Iraq (17 July). Present at the reception were Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; Hoang Anh, president of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association; and many members of the diplomatic corps. Ryadh Razak, vice chairman Tran Quanh and others proposed toasts to the historic anniversary of the Iraqi people, and to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 17 Jul 85]

CSO: 4200/1238

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTHERN BORDER PROVINCES STRENGTHENED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 85 p 3

[News of Party Building Column]

[Text] During the first months of this year, the party committees of the northern border provinces are strengthening the task of consolidating the bases and ensuring the fulfillment of the local political missions.

The party committees of Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, and Hoang Lien Son provinces assigned committee members to work with provincial and district sectors in going to the basic level to provide specific guidance in building up the border defense line, creating and consolidating production relations in agriculture, and building pure, strong basic-level party bases.

In Lang Son many rear-echelon districts have helped the front-line districts with regard to manpower and material bases, and have sent hundreds of youths to participate in building roads and building a border security line. The province has launched a campaign for every worker, cadre, and civil servant to work three additional days in order to contribute to building material-technical bases for the border defense line. The provincial party committee issued a resolution calling on each district to select 50 cadres from the rural bases to supplement the villages in the party building work and in consolidating the agricultural cooperativization movement.

The Quang Ninh provincial party committee guided the assessing of more than 160 basic-level units to ensure that the designation of "pure, strong" units was accurate. A number of districts consolidated the work teams in the border villages to further strengthen the combativeness of the basic units.

The Lai Chau Province party committee and the district and city committees guided 70 percent of the bases in holding regular basic-level party congresses. By means of the congresses the number of young cadres on the party committees increased by 30 percent. More than 70 percent of them were selected according to plan and had definite knowledge of political theory and specialized, professional matters, or were cultivated with regard to working methods at the basic level.

Many basic-level party organizations have issued specific resolutions on the management of cadres and party members and on the task of reviewing cadres and party members.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT IN HO CHI MINH CITY PRECINCT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by Tran Phuong of the Organization Department of the Central Committee: "Economic Management in a Subprecinct"]

[Text] During the past several years Subprecinct 4 in Precinct 11 (Ho Chi Minh City) has undergone a good transformation in transforming and developing small industry and handicrafts production and in caring for the people's lives. In 1979 the total value of production (in fixed 1970 prices) was only 7.9 million dong, but it increased to 46.784 million dong in 1983, then 54.659 million dong in 1984 (an annual increase rate of 15 to 30 percent). More than 150 products are produced, with increasingly better quality, to serve consumption and export. Products turned over to the state amounted to 81 percent of the total output. The value of export goods was nearly 7 million dong, an increase of 106 percent over 1983. The task of consolidating and perfecting the party chapters, the governmental administration, and the mass organizations were strengthened and made progress.

Previously Subprecinct 4 was essentially a commercial, consuming subprecinct. Under the light of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Municipal Party Committee the subward party chapter gradually confirmed its political missions and pointed out the strengths of the subprecinct: plentiful labor, many skilled workers, and a large variety of machinery and equipment. The party chapter issued a resolution calling for the development of small industry-handicraft production and regarded that as the best way to provide jobs, stabilize the people's living conditions, and maintain political security and social order. The implementation of that resolution was extended to each individual. The subprecinct concentrated on urging families with production means and trade skills to quickly bring their machinery into operation. With regard to people who have strong technical skills but lack capital and places of production, the subprecinct brought them together, guided them in setting up cooperative teams and cooperatives, and encouraged them to participate in restoring machinery and equipment and in finding production places. Those tasks gradually created confidence on the part of the masses. Many people boldly invested capital to buy equipment in order to produce. Within a short period of time more than 80 machines were restored and brought into operation (34 knitting machines, plastic molding

machines, lathes, drills, grinders, buzz saws, etc.) Therefore there was created a rapid transformation in small industry and handicraft production.

With regard to the collective livelihood installations, the subprecinct has given them priority in issuing working areas and allotting electricity, materials, and raw materials, guided the signing of contracts, and used the tax policy to create production effectiveness from the very beginning, so that they can gradually advance to higher organizational forms. The individual installations which produce essential goods to serve life and exports were encouraged to, and guided in, producing according to the subprecinct's plan, and in gradually advancing to collective forms of livelihood. In the course of tying in transformation with organization and developing production the subprecinct set up 7 cooperatives with 585 workers, 33 cooperative teams with 586 workers, and 215 small family production bases. Nearly all of the old machines were restored and brought into production. At the same time, 350 new machines and equipment items were obtained, which increased the total number of machines in the subprecinct to 1,934. The two key sectors, machinery to produce bicycle parts, and the textiles, leather, and ready-to-wear clothing sector, account for 50 percent of the subprecinct's total production value.

In order to overcome difficulties regarding materials, raw materials, capital, and electricity the subprecinct took many positive steps, such as mobilizing the people's idle money to, along with the precinct federation, import thread, yarn, and PP and PE plastic for the textile sector. It thereby was able to meet 30 percent of the raw materials needs of those three sectors so that they could develop production. Furthermore, Subprecinct 4 encouraged families with members living abroad to have them send raw materials to Vietnam, especially such valuable raw materials as fragrances and ether to produce soap for export, ball bearings to produce ball-point pens, scientific-technical publications, etc. Because cash was still scarce and the bank was not yet able to meet its need for capital loans, Subprecinct 4 set up a credit cooperative and mobilized more than 500,000 dong to buy materials, repair machinery, and fulfill contracts signed with the state. The party chapter guided the consumer cooperatives in becoming marketing cooperatives. In addition to providing two daily meals for their workers, the cooperatives set up a store to purchase scrap materials and rejected products to exchange with the production bases, to purchase manufactured goods, and to contribute to stimulating the production and management of self-produced, self-consumed goods. With regard to manufactured products in the subprecinct, the cooperatives signed contracts with the villages around the city and with the provincial marketing cooperatives to exchange or buy agricultural products to serve the people, or to purchase scrap materials to serve production. By that means the cooperatives continually support six plastics production bases in the subprecinct so that they can operate without interruption. The subward also guided the bases in their relations with the other provinces and in buying scrap materials and cartridge shells in order to produce bicycle spare parts and in their relations with the state enterprises, in order to accept the contracting out of textile weaving. Thanks to arrangements with the Mekong Delta provinces to obtain scrap plastic bags, alliances with the installations to support the production of such products as plastic frames, glue, thread, and woven or sewn plastic bags, and many other measures, it has

overcome some of its difficulties regarding raw materials, especially in the collective sector, stabilized production, and provided jobs for workers. The renovation of the economic management mechanism, the continuous improvement of product quality, the lowering of production costs, and economizing in the use of electricity and raw materials are matters which have received concentrated guidance. A movement to elicit innovations, improve techniques, and replace obsolete equipment has been launched. The subprecinct assembled people with 15 years or more of technical experience, according to sectors, to discuss and find the optimal mode of production, overcome difficulties, fully utilize the materials and raw materials at hand, apply innovations to production, or apply scientific-technical advances. During the past several years 200 major and minor accomplishments have saved for the collectives 7 million dong (including 50 innovations to restore old machines, 22 innovations to produce new products and improve product quality, 30 innovations to economize in the use of electricity, materials, and raw materials and increase the capacities of machinery and equipment, etc.). The success of the Saigon 11 Machinery Cooperative in manufacturing milling machines to replace imported grinders increased productivity 10-fold. The use of a 2,000-ton oil-pressing machine to press bicycle sprocket wheels, so that it was no longer to pass through 15 processes as when the old machines were used, met technical standards and made it unnecessary to polish them before plating, reduced wasted labor by one-third, increased labor productivity nearly 100-fold, and improved quality.

Electricity has been used more economically. In 1983 the use of electricity decreased by 25 to 30 percent while the total production value increased 15 to 18 percent. In 1982 one KWH of electricity was needed to produce 20.98 dong worth of products, but in 1984 40.3 dong worth of products were produced. Thanks to the development of production, the subprecinct has brought 1,987 workers directly into production, including 306 technical workers with 15 years or more of experience. There are now only 112 small merchants left in the subprecinct. The income of production workers in the small industry-handicrafts sector, which had been 500 to 800 dong, has increased to 1,500 to 2,500 dong per person per month.

By means of the transformation and development of production the party chapter, governmental administration, and mass associations were consolidated and perfected. The cooperative Labor Association, with 35 branches in the collective sector and 13 cooperative labor branches in the sectors, was organized. The Youth Union set up a small industry-handicrafts chapter and three cooperative chapters with a total of 46 Youth Union members and 120 youth chapter members. Woman's Association chapters have been set up at installations. The mass associations and labor associations have been concerned with educating and cultivating people so that they could be admitted into the Party.

The Subprecinct 4 party chapter is making all-out efforts to overcome such deficiencies as the slow development of political forces and party members, especially in the small industry-handicrafts sector; distribution-circulation activities are not yet tied in with, or positively affect, the development of production; machinery, materials, and labor capacities have not been fully

utilized in developing the four sources of capabilities; concern for all aspects of the living conditions of the workers has been slow; a complete product line has not been created; there are still insufficient products to serve agriculture and agriculture; and quality is not yet stable.

5616

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA SON BINH ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTS SETTLERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 85 p 2

[Article by Van Long: "Motor Transportation Enterprise No 3 in Ha Son Binh in 3 Months Takes 15,000 People to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] The cadres, workers, and personnel of Motor Transportation Enterprise No 3 in Ha Son Binh concentrated all efforts, repaired transportation facilities, prepared sufficient fuel, and heightened their sense of responsibility toward serving the campaign to transport people to participate in economic-social development in the mountain-region districts in the province. Sixty-two trucks and 32 busses were categorized and assigned proper routes. Places with poor roads were assigned good vehicles to ensure that the people were transported safely and reached their destinations on time.

The director, deputy director, and party committee secretary were assigned responsibility for each task, monitored each area, and were always present at places where people were being sent. The enterprise's convoys were present at nearly 100 villages in 7 districts in the delta area. During the first 3 months of the year it transported more than 15,000 people to 60 villages in 7 mountain-region districts. Despite many difficulties caused by the weather and the fact that many segments of the roads to the villages were in bad condition, many drivers disregarded the difficulties and arrived at places from which people were to be transported in the afternoon of the previous day so that the next day they could be transported to their destination before dark. Vehicles assigned missions of transporting people to mountain-region had to climb up to high passes and were often in clouds and fog, but hundreds of vehicles still reached their destinations successfully. Many trucks transported furniture, bamboo, straw, improved carts, banana seedlings, etc., and some transported thousands of tiles hundreds of kilometers without breaking any.

In addition to the foremost mission of transporting people to develop the new economic zones the enterprise must also fulfill the requirements of an independent accounting unit and ensure the living conditions of cadres and workers. Therefore, in addition to transporting people the enterprise met the needs of transporting goods and materials to serve agriculture, commerce, capital construction, etc. By that means the enterprise delivers to customers the amount of goods called for by contracts and the shippers have fewer

expenses regarding manual labor and their losses are held to allowable limits. Therefore the enterprise has increased its per-vehicle productivity by 40 to 70 percent, reduced transportation time by 25 percent, and earned profits of hundreds of thousands of dong.

Thanks to the implementation of the new commercial management mechanism, during the past 2 years the enterprise has continually fulfilled the plan norms assigned by the province. Not only did the state not have to make up for losses (especially in transporting people to develop new economic zones), but the enterprise paid off more than 10 million dong in debts incurred in previous years. The incomes of drivers increased, the lives of the more than 230 cadres and workers were improved, fuel was consumed at a rational rate, and facilities were well maintained.

The Ha Son Binh Transportation Service has encouraged many units in the sector to research and study the experiences of Motor Transport Enterprise No 3.

5616

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BEN TRE ESSENTIALLY COMPLETES ECONOMIC DECENTRALIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 85 p 2

[Article by Hoang Hien: "Ben Tre Essentially Completes Decentralization and Assignment of Economic and Cultural-Social Installations to Management by the District Echelon; After Management Decentralization Rice Output Increases 100,000 Tons, Amount of Pork Mobilized Doubles, Local Commodity Agricultural Products Increase Eight-Fold; 16,000 More Workers Have Jobs; District Budgets Double or Triple; Bureaucratism and Subsidizing Gradually Eliminated"]

[Text] All economic, technical, cultural, and social sectors in Ben Tre province have essentially completed the decentralization of management of the material-technical, cultural, and social installations to the districts. They include 109 million dong worth of fixed property, 282 million dong in circulating capital, and 2,505 cadres, workers, and personnel, including 621 cadres who are engineers, mid-level cadres, and basic-level cadres of the sectors. The agricultural sector has turned over the agricultural materials sectors to the districts and cities, pig farms to Cho Lach and Chau Thanh districts and Ben Tre City, vegetation protection stations to Binh Dai and Giong Trom districts, and an animal feed processing station to Ba Tri District. The Agricultural Service held management training classes for district cadres and added 40 engineers, 66 mid-level technical cadres, and 34 Step-3 technical workers to the districts. The Water Conservancy Service turned over the An Hoa, Huu Dinh, Dong Go, Hung My, Tan Trung 2, and Hung Khanh Trung pumping stations, including 100 key project items, and the entire Class-1 and Class-2 sluice, canal, and drainage ditches to the districts. The total value of the fixed property is 21.7 million dong. The Forestry Service completed forestry economic development plans to all districts and cities in the province, and transferred management of the 6,116-hectare Binh Dai state farm and the 1,649-hectare Ba Tri forestry-fishing station to Binh Dai and Ba Tri districts. The Service also assigned to Binh Dai District 5,593 hectares of forest land in Thua Duc, Thoi Thuan, and Thanh Phuoc villages, and assigned to Cho Lach, Mo Cay, Chau Thanh, Giong Trom, and Ba Tri districts and the cities the forest products processing installations and all district-level forestry management. Although the commercial, financial, and aquatic products bureaus were decentralized to the district level in 1983, they are now being reviewed and supplemented with regard to planning and the decentralization of management is being completed. At the same time, more cadres are being trained for the combined commercial corporations, the aquatic products

corporations, and the financial-pricing sections at the district echelon. The commercial sector has assigned all commercial activities and all production and commercial installations at the district level. The aquatic products sector has assigned all aquatic products raising, catching, and purchasing bases to the districts and the financial sector has assigned the management of all financial and budgetary matters to the districts.

After the decentralization the districts, on the basis of the over-all economic-social plans, began to carry out planning, tie in planning with technical measures and the management of all kinds of plants, livestock, and commercial sectors, bring into play the four sources of capabilities, and ensure the balancing of production needs. In 1984 the rice output of Giong Trom, Chau Thanh, Binh Dat, Ba Tri, and Mo Cay districts increased by from 10,000 to 25,000 tons and the province's total output increased by 100,000 tons over 1983, animal husbandry developed, and 16,000 workers who were previously unemployed have been sent to work in the economic sectors. Four districts--Giong Trom, Mo Cay, Chau Thanh, and Cho Lach--have extensively developed the raising of shrimp coconut drainage ditches and purchased more than 400 tons of shrimp for export. The districts mobilized 8,000 tons of port, a two-fold increase over the period before decentralization, and in delivering goods to the state surpassed the plan norm by 1,800 tons, which represented an increase of 2,500 tons over 1983. Giong Trom District surpassed its grain mobilization plan norm by 2,000 tons of paddy and purchased 10 million coconuts, an increase of 2 million over 1983. Some districts have set up three types of funds: materials funds, commodity funds, and grain funds.

In 1984 the grain sector surpassed its annual plan norm regarding the value of purchases by 193 percent and the marketing cooperatives surpassed the plan by 144 percent. Especially, local agricultural products increased eight-fold. During the first 2 months of 1985 alone the districts mobilized nearly 10 million coconuts, equal to the amount mobilized during the first 5 months of 1984. Grainmobilization increased by nearly 2.5 times over the same period in 1984.

After the decentralization of management the district budget increased rapidly and budgetary income at the district level increased from 36 million dong in 1982 to 88 million dong in 1983 and 205.9 million dong in 1984. Giong Trom has the highest budgetary level: 42 million dong, Ba Tri has 38 million, the city has more than 40 million, and Binh Dai 35 million. In 1984 all districts developed their budgets by two or three times over 1983. Bureaucratism and subsidizing were gradually eliminated.

After the decentralization the districts were able to take the initiative with regard to finances and exploit the potential of labor, land, and trades to develop the district economy.

5616

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN URGES INTEGRATION IN MARINE PRODUCTION

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[NHAN DAN 13 July editorial: "Abolish Bureaucratic Centralism and Subsidization and Broaden Integration and Joint Business Activities in Marine Production"]

[Text] The marine products sector is applying many diversified forms of economic integration and joint venture between establishments engaged in raising and cultivating marine products and processing, consumer, service, and technical establishments; between districts in the delta and coastal regions and districts in the midland and mountain regions; between marine production establishments and agricultural, industrial, and forestal production establishments; among the central, provincial, and district levels; and among various economic components.

Simultaneously adopting many energetic measures in economic management, many localities have been able to broaden integration and joint business activities under various forms, abolish bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, and implement the system of mastery by the three levels, thereby creating favorable conditions for each other to exploit all bodies of water in the mainland, along the coastline, and on offshore islands and all existing branches and trades and material and technical bases aimed at rapidly increasing the sources of products for consumption and export.

Thanks to the application of integration and joint venture, many marine production establishments have been able to amass capital and materials quickly and regulate grain and other essential commodities and, on that basis, reorganize production and redistribute manpower for the development of many new branches and trades.

By carrying out joint business activities truly under the system of mastery by the three levels and in combination with various economic components in villages and districts while improving and establishing new production relations, the marine products sectors in Minh Hai and Dong Thap Provinces have begun to accumulate capital, increase production capacity, help arrange for almost all fishermen to joint production solidarity teams and production collectives, develop production, and build public utility projects in their localities.

However, imbalance still exists among many aspects of the production, processing, distribution, and circulation of marine products, especially between products for export and products for domestic consumption. Integration and joint venture have been applied only in areas engaged in exporting marine products and localities with an abundant source of shrimps. Some localities, by paying attention to investing only in the production of items for export, have reduced or relaxed management of various bodies of water in the mainland and failed to adopt concrete policies for encouraging all establishments and laborers to turn out many kinds of marine products for consumption, thus helping to improve the people's daily diet.

Despite the application of integration and joint venture, certain joint state-private enterprises at the central level still cannot create favorable conditions in terms of techniques and materials for the districts concerned to surge forward to master their marine resources. This is because these enterprises, which are directly subordinate to the provinces and districts concerned, are not subjected to the territorial control of the administration at the district level.

Although our country has a long coastline, a vast sea area, more than 1,000 large and small rivers, more than 750,000 hectares of lakes and ponds, and tens of thousands of hectares of low-lying ricefields, our people still do not have enough fish and shrimps for their daily diet. It is the duty of the marine products sector to make use of all bodies of water to raise fish and shrimps.

Marine products can be raised and cultivated as long as bodies of water are available. Developing the combined strength of the three regions--mountain, delta, and coastal--and combining the interests of these regions is an important direction to ensure protein for the people's daily diet and marine products for export, as well as to enrich the entire country and every locality.

Integration and joint venture in marine production should be undertaken by those actually participating in production aimed at creating new products and increasing capital, work tools, and materials to enable production to develop. As the ones directly carrying out integration and joint business activities, all marine production enterprises and cooperatives should take the initiative in production, abolish the bureaucratic and subsidy-based management mechanism, and switch completely to the socialist accounting and business system in compliance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

As a planning level, the district must quickly surge forward to master the entire process of production and handle marine products in its localities. Meanwhile, it is necessary for every establishment in the district to combine, right from the beginning, agriculture, fishery, and forestry or fishery, agriculture, and forestry with industry and other branches and trades and the state-operated economy with collective, family, and individual economies, among which the state-operated economy plays an active role.

It is necessary to carry out integration and joint business activities to develop the marine economy in all ecological areas and different bodies of water while combining production with processing, distribution, and circulation and production with consumption and export. Although we should truly consider export as a spearhead, we should also pay attention to the need for consumption by the people.

Integration and joint venture in marine production constitute a measure for changing the management mechanism. Many localities and production establishments have applied efficacious and creative operational methods and used the final objective--quickly increasing productivity, quality, and economic efficiency--as the yardstick for their production and business management ability.

Let us broaden integration and joint business activities under various forms aimed at stepping up the raising, cultivation, exploitation, and preservation of our sources of marine products on rivers, at sea, and in bodies of water in the mainland, thereby creating favorable conditions for the transformation, building, and development of the marine products sector throughout the country.

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AGRICULTURE

GUIDELINES FOR EXPANDING MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR GIVEN

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese May 85 pp 21-23

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Thao: "Expand Vietnam's Marine Products Exploitation Sector"]

[Text] The marine products exploitation sector is one of the strengths of the national economy. In recent years, salt-water fish yields have fluctuated and failed to satisfy the needs of society. The reform of the fishing industry has been slow, production and business results and labor productivity are still low and the quality of the fish caught has declined. Facing this situation, the salt-water fish sector must be greatly expanded. State fishing enterprises must play a guiding role in doing research and making use of science and technology. Money must be invested in rear service installations, particularly repair installations. The fleets of boats must be expanded to fish in waters other than those now being fished. Product handling requires that the quality of the various tasks, from obtaining to processing, storing and selling the products, be improved.

Clearly recognizing that the marine products exploitation sector is one of the strengths of the national economy in the initial stage of socialist construction in our country, the party and state have constantly given attention to expanding this sector. This is manifested clearly in the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and the directives of the Council of Ministers on expanding marine products. Reviewing the growth of the marine products economy during the past 10 years (1976-1985) and putting forth guidelines for expanding marine products in the new stage is a large and complex problem that is being urgently studied by the agencies responsible.

I. The Marine Products Exploitation Sector During the Period 1975-1985

The expansion of the marine products exploitation sector in this period can be divided into two stages:

During the period 1976-1980, marine product yields declined continuously.

During the period 1981-1985, yields increased each year.

The reasons for what happened in each stage must be determined to form a basis for setting guidelines for expanding this sector in future plans.

1. The 1976-1980 stage: The state set aside a rather large amount of foreign currency and domestic capital for importing boats, marine equipment and refrigeration systems in order to implement the policy of expanding the marine products exploitation sector by building large and medium-sized state fishing enterprises, providing large, open-sea fishing boats, mechanizing marine products exploitation in the north, building a rear service to support the fishermen and building a system of refrigeration and ice enterprises to support the export of marine products.

The result of the above efforts was that a marine products sector was gradually formed in conditions in which the country had just been unified, and the marine products yields of the state fishing enterprises increased from 17,000 tons in 1976 to 43,000 tons in 1980.

In general, during this stage, salt-water fish yields declined from 604,000 tons in 1976 to 400,000 tons in 1980. The investment capital manifested little effect.

We feel that the reason why the marine products sector did not hit the targets in the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress was that we did not evaluate the situation fully, we gave more attention to the advantages than the difficulties, we set targets that were too high and a number of the policies could not be carried out within the planned period.

At a time when we were reorganizing production following the liberation of the south, the war along the Tay Nam border against the Pol Pot clique, the war along the northern border against the Chinese expansionists, the campaign launched by China in the north accusing us of "being against Vietnamese of Chinese origin" and the "evacuation" campaign in the south all had a direct and serious effect on the marine products sector. But the main reason was a subjective reason. The management capabilities and control apparatus could not satisfy the development needs of the sector. The bureaucratic and limited management mechanism was not in accord with the special characteristics of the marine products sector during the period of the plan, and this blocked the expansion of the sector.

2. The 1981-1985 Stage:

In the face of a serious and continuous decline in ship capabilities and yields in the marine products sector, we advocated taking action to halt the decline and enable the sector to make progress gradually. Besides continuing to carry out a number of policies of the previous plan periods, in this stage we advocated stepping up the export of marine products and using the export of marine products to restore and expand the sector. During this period, investment capital for marine products exports accounted for 40 percent of total investment capital for the sector. The state issued a separate policy for the marine products export sector. The export of marine products and the import of materials supported the marine products sector, which the state could not balance, and provision was made for using the foreign currency of the production installations.

Gradually, the bureaucratic mechanism and serious shortage of capital in the fishing sector were eliminated by tying the supply of materials and the borrowing of capital from cooperatives and individuals to the obligation to sell goods to the state (through two-way economic contracts). In this period, much attention was given to doing research and using science and technology. The policies and measures proved to be correct.

The 1985 target of the Fifth Party Congress (March 1982) was to catch 450,000-470,000 tons of salt-water fish. By the end of 1982, salt-water fish yields had reached 467,000 tons. Since then, the salt-water fish sector has continually fulfilled the plans. In 1985, it is striving to catch 550,000 tons of salt-water fish.

As for the reasons for this very great victory, besides the fact that the Ministry of Marine Products, party committee echelons and local authorities provided guidance, the sector was expanded in accord with the conditions of the plan stage. Also, the policy of expanding the fishing sector coordinated the interests of the central echelon and localities and of the state and laborers. In particular, the marine products export policy forged a link for the sector between exploitation, purchasing, processing, storage and transportation, tied production to marketing, stimulated production, brought about rapid expansion in marine products exports, created a balance for expanding the sector and contributed to expanding a number of other economic sectors.

3. Weaknesses in expanding the marine products exploitation sector:

In general, the marine products exploitation sector is making progress. But, we feel that there are still many weaknesses. Specifically:

1. At the state fishing enterprises, especially those managed directly by the Ministry of Marine Products, labor productivity is very low, material expenditures per product unit are increasing, the percentage of ships mobilized is low and the quality of the fish caught is declining.

During the period 1981-1985, very few additional ships with a capacity of over 135 cv were made available. At the same time, a large number of ships of this type that had been provided during the period 1976-1980 have broken down because of a lack of spare parts and because of poor management. A number of these ships have been decommissioned and a number of others are waiting to be decommissioned. Based on a number of reports, the ship capabilities of the state enterprises and cooperatives are declining in terms of number and, in particular, quality.

Even though salt-water fish yields have increased rapidly, with the exception of Hanoi and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone, few of the coastal provinces have maintained an adequate supply of fresh fish for sale to the cadres, workers and civil servants. The state has had to pay compensation.

For provinces such as Haiphong and Quang Ninh, the state has had to provide fish to aid the localities.

The work of reforming the fishing industry has been carried on slowly and carelessly. There is still much private commerce. The state controls only 40 percent of the annual catch. The overdue debts of the cooperatives will probably increase in succeeding years.

Production and business results are still low. The purchase of ships by the state agencies and localities has pushed up the price of shrimp. The large losses suffered by the state have caused market instability. The sources of marine products along the coasts are being exploited spontaneously and are not being protected.

II. Guidelines For Expanding the Marine Products Exploitation Sector

The marine products sources are the initial base for expanding the fishing industry. However, some sources of marine products along the coast where small fishing boats operate have been over exploited, and some places have almost reached the saturation point. In general, [yields] are declining. The sources must be protected, and there must be plans to regenerate the sources so that stable yields can be obtained from these zones.

Expanding the salt-water fishing sector in the coming plan periods means expanding the capabilities of the fishing fleets so that they can fish in areas outside those now being fished. This can be accomplished by ensuring that the boat sector has the capacity to fish far out at sea for long periods and can bring in large yields. Conditions must be created to enable the boats of the fishermen to go farther out to sea for longer periods and bring in larger yields.

Expanding the fishing industry must be linked to expanding the use of science and technology in fishing. Research must be done and science and technology must be used to catch marine products outside those

areas now being exploited in order to increase catches by these fleets and enable these fleets to have yields that will ensure them of a profit. Because yields are now low, it is difficult to restore and expand the fleets. Because of this, it is difficult to attract investment capital. There must be a switch to manual fishing. Equipping the fishing industry with small engines should be limited immediately.

The main task of the state fishing enterprises is to catch fish and special products. At the same time, they must experiment with the scientific and technical advances, train cadres and seamen, serve as a rear service to support the fishing activities of the fishermen in the area and create conditions to enable fishing boats to fish far out to sea. The state fishing enterprises must become the activists in order to stimulate growth in the fishing industry in general. The state fishing enterprises play an important role in defending the sea areas and preserving the security of the fatherland.

With our economic conditions and fishing sites, the state fishing enterprises should be organized on a medium and small scale. However, synchronized investments must be made so that the fleets can operate effectively. Investments must be made first in the state fishing enterprise installations with favorable conditions. After that, things can be expanded gradually. The existing state fishing enterprises must reorganize production, make synchronized and intensive investments and increase fleet yields.

During the next several 5-year plan periods, we must organize things and invest in the rational exploitation of our ocean zones. Deep-sea fishing requires large ships and high technology. We must investigate things and make careful preparations to expand things when this becomes possible.

The handling of marine products is a very important element. We do not catch large quantities of fish, and our people are concentrated along the eastern seaboard. Because of this, the fish that are caught are taken immediately to the consumers. There must be active measures to enable the state to control the fresh fish and sell them to the cadres, workers and civil servants in the coastal cities and towns. The Haiphong fleet must be solidified and expanded in order to supply fresh fish to Hanoi and a number of industrial zones in the north. Marine products must be processed. Fish sauce and dried fish are suited to conditions here and are liked by the people. The coastal cities should process cooked food from fish for supply to the people. Fish meal should be processed only from fish waste and "ca phan."

Promoting the export of marine products is a strategy that is based on expanding marine products. But the capabilities of the fishing sites are limited and, therefore, the quality of the various elements, from fishing to processing, storage and distribution, must be improved.

The oceans still have great potential. If suitable investments of capital and science and technology are made, the marine products exploitation sector will definitely make an important contribution during our country's process of socialist industrialization.

11943

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AGRICULTURE

LY NHAN DISTRICT RECOVERS WITHHELD PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 85 p 2

[Article by P. V.: "Perfect the Product Contracting Mechanism in Agriculture: Recovering Withheld Products"]

[Text] In Ly Nhan District (Ha Nam Ninh) 6 of the 36 cooperatives no longer have withheld products. Some of those cooperatives, such as Nhan Khang, are economically strong, while others, such as Mai Cong, are ordinary economically.

Why, when many cooperatives still withholding products, have others have been able to overcome that situation although they are not good models of intensive cultivation in the district? According to the analyses and evaluations of the district leadership comrades, although the extent of product withholding by the cooperatives differ and there are different forms withheld products, the principal reason is that the cooperatives have relaxed their management and coordination of production. Some cooperatives have relaxed one aspect while other cooperatives have relaxed another aspect, which has led to the situation of some cooperatives failing to fully carry out their responsibilities toward people accepting contracting out, thus affecting rice productivity. The cooperative members take advantage of shortcomings and deficiencies in cooperative management to delay repaying debts. In a few cooperatives some cadres and party members have not been exemplary in turning over products and there is no system for rewarding families which have done a good job of turning over products or punishing those which have not done a good job, which leads to the situation of jealousy and envy.

When working with the Nhan Khang and Mai Cong cooperatives, units which no longer withheld products, we learned that the foremost and decisive factor in fully collecting the products of those two cooperatives is that the collectives and the cooperative members are both concerned about final output. The cooperative exercises very close management from soil preparation to harvesting. In addition to the collective being responsible for the principal tasks, it is also responsible for assisting the cooperative members with regard to their contracted-out tasks, such as transplanting, tending, and group harvesting. The collective is also responsible for helping everyone accepting contracting out to attain and surpass the contracted norm, so that they can have products to turn over.

The Nhan Khang cooperative has the highest rice yield in the district. At the same time, it is one of the cooperatives in the province which practice good intensive cultivation. However, when product contracting was first implemented (1981), 37 families owed 7,258 kilograms of rice. The reason was that the cooperative did not exercise tight management and was not yet able to carry out the tasks for which the collective was responsible. Since 1982 the cooperative has done a good job of carrying out five tasks and has helped the cooperative members carry out the other tasks, so the over-all rice yield has increased every year, from 72 quintals per hectare in 1981 to 83 quintals per hectare in 1982, 84.97 quintals per hectare in 1983, and 91.79 quintals in 1984. The standard of living of the cooperative members has gradually improved. The turning over of products has been closely guided. During the past 3 years no family accepting contracting out has been allowed to withhold products. However, not all of the 900 families accepting contracting out has done well with regard to production and living conditions. There are still families which are headless and hard-up, which has resulted in their not meeting their contracted norm and has affected their turning over of products. In order to resolve that problem, after planting the cooperative organizes the inspection, evaluation, and categorization of the rice plantings and the good and bad fields in order to, along with the contracting families, find ways to uniformly increase yields on the entire area. During this year's winter-spring season the cooperative planted more than 200 hectares of rice. After three inspections the inspection committee evaluated 74 percent of the rice as being good, 22 percent as being average, and 4 percent as being poor. Some 72 families of the total number of 958 contracting families had a total of 7.67 hectares of poor rice. The family with greatest amount of poor rice had 1,440 square meters and the family with the smallest amount had 360 square meters. The cooperative held a conference of families with poor rice land so that they could exchange opinions, discover the reasons, and discuss crop tending methods. Some families had poor rice because they lacked manure, some families lacked labor, some did not plant on schedule, and some did not invest the sufficient quantity and quality of chemical fertilizer. After finding the reasons for each poor rice field, the cooperative invested 5 kilograms of additional phosphate fertilizer and 3 kilograms of additional nitrogenous fertilizer. The families may exchange rice or money for the fertilizer. The cooperative allows families experiencing difficulties to repay their debts in installments after each season. Its supplies fertilizer to families experiencing excessive difficulties free of charge. The cooperative also gives poor fields priority with regard to irrigation water and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases. Thus by the time the rice stand firmly it was rather good and the bad area was eliminated.

In addition to the cooperative members being concerned with final output, the Nhan Khang cooperative has a system of rewarding families which do a good job turning over products by means of manufactured goods, so after each harvest products are recovered rapidly and efficiently.

At the Mai Cong cooperative in Dong Ly village the situation is similar. Because it does a good job of managing the specialized units, ensures the tasks for which the collective is responsible, and is concerned, along with the cooperative, for final output, it has been able to increase rice yields every year, from 51 quintals per hectare in 1981 to 70.6 quintals in 1984.

During the past 2 years the cooperative has applied the form of inspecting the rice after it is transplanted, and has held "conferences of families with poor intensive cultivation" in order to find ways to help the families experiencing difficulties in production. Therefore, the situation of withholding production no longer exists.

5616

CSO: 4209/504

AGRICULTURE

BINH TRI THIEN TRIES TO MAKE UP FOR CROP LOSSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 85 p 2

[Article by Anh Trang: "Binh Tri Thien Steps Up Production To Make Up for Winter-Spring Crop Damage"]

[Text] There has never been a production season in which the echelons and sectors in Binh Tri Thien has made such all-out efforts and taken the initiative in harmonious coordination as during the recent fifth month-spring season. The province attained or surpassed the plan norms for many kinds of grain crops and industrial crops, while doing a good job of implementing many intensive cultivation technical measures. But because of complicated changes in the weather when the rice was in boot and heading and prolonged extreme cold, the crops suffered heavy damage. Twice as much grain was lost as during the major floods and storms at the end of October 1983. During this year's fifth month-spring season, the province's main rice crop, output declined by 70 percent. The crops of many cooperatives were practically wiped out and the harvest was insufficient to provide rice seeds. They Thuy Duong cooperative (in the southern part of the province) and the Long Hung cooperative (in the middle of the province), which lead Binh Tri Thien with regard to the intensive cultivation of rice and had attained yields of more than 10 tons per hectare during the past several years, attained yields of only five or six hectares during that season, i.e. their output declined by 90 percent. In the key rice-growing areas, such as Trieu Hai, Huong Dien, Huong Phu, and Hue output was down by 75 to 87 percent.

Due to the poor harvest there were increasingly severe difficulties with regard to grain, which affected life, agricultural production, and all economic-social activities.

The Binh Tri Thien provincial party committee held an extraordinary meeting and adopted a number of emergency policies and measures: fully utilizing the land to grow the various kinds of short-term tubers and fruits and using summer-fall production to make up for winter-spring production, with one crop making up for another. Every person, family, and unit manifested a spirit of initiative, self-reliantly stepping up production to make up for losses, maintaining the living, maintaining the numbers of hogs, water buffaloes, and cattle etc.

The provincial party committee collected every grain of rice and corn, and every potato and manioc tuber left over from the winter-spring season, promoted summer-fall production in order to make up for the winter-spring crop. The cooperatives and districts increased their areas in both the summer-fall and 10th month seasons and applied all intensive cultivation measures so that a hectare of rice increased by 70 additional kilograms of paddy over the annual plan norm and by 160 kilograms over last year's summer-fall season, positively cleared wasteland, and fully utilized the cultivated land and unutilized spaces. In addition to mobilizing the villages to grow thousands of additional hectares of summer-fall and fall-winter sweet potatoes, Huong Phu District cleared 120 additional hectares in Bau O and planted them in eighth month rice. The districts of Huong Dien, Trieu Hai, and Le Ninh fully utilized reclaimed land, changed over some subsidiary food crop land to growing 10th month rice, and planted an additional 8th month rice crop on land which previously had been used to grow only one fifth month-spring crop. Ben Hai District has a movement to borrow land. The villages in the La Nga water conservancy project area have much land and available water but few workers, so normally grew winter-spring crop but let much land lie fallow during the 8th month season, but now the cooperatives in the Gio Linh area have changed over to growing 8th month rice. The Vinh Chap collective peasants' association launched a movement for each unit member to plant 200 additional taro purple potato eyes and 500 additional manioc cuttings. By the end of May each person had planted 200 hills of taro and purple potatoes, and 200 manioc cuttings. The Binh Tri Thien trade union federation promptly mobilized the cadres, workers, and civil servants to fully utilize the land in and around the organs, enterprises, and schools to grow subsidiary food crops, improve their living standards, and contribute to overcoming the common difficulties. In addition to setting aside 85 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to sell at guidance prices (not to be exchanged for grain) and encouraging the peasant families to grow summer-fall sweet potatoes, Huong Dien District also set aside 50 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to sell to cadres, workers, and civil servants (5 kilograms per person) so that they could grow subsidiary food crops. With the slogan "use the summer-fall crop to make up for the winter-spring crop," the province increased the cultivated summer-fall area to 107,600 hectares, 14,000 hectares more than called for by the annual plan (the 8th month rice crop increased by 3,000 hectares, the 10th month rice crop increased by 5,000 hectares, potatoes increased by 2,000 hectares, manioc increased by 1,160 hectares, and vegetables and legumes increased by 3,000 hectares), and endeavored to attain an output of 230,000 tons of grain, an increase of 20,000 tons over the annual plan and an increase of nearly 30,000 tons over last year's summer-fall rice crop.

Binh Tri Thien is transferring nearly 2,000 tons of summer-fall rice seeds to places which lack seeds, and has requested the central echelon to provide additional chemical fertilizer so that each hectare of rice can be spread with 6 tons of manure and 200 kilograms of phosphate fertilizer.

The province has launched a campaign to economize on POL in order to have 1,500 additional tons to serve soil preparation by using machinery to fight drought and waterlogging.

The standing committee of the provincial party committee and the standing committee of the provincial people's committee concentrated on guiding the materials, electric power, water conservancy, industrial, communications-transportation, commercial, financial, and banking sectors do a good job of serving summer-fall production. Therefore, many problems were promptly resolved and the production rate was increased to the highest level ever. By mid-May the province had plowed nearly 10,000 hectares, sown more than 3,000 tons of seed rice, and excavated more than 260,000 cubic meters of earth in building irrigation projects. In addition to promoting agricultural production, Binh Tri Thien has positively promoted industrial, small industrial, forestry, and fishing production, has increased commodity production to meet the needs in the province, has set aside some of its commodity output to exchange with other provinces and export, and has used grain to make up for some of the winter-spring crop losses.

The party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien have endeavored to win an all-round victory in the summer-fall season. The people of Binh Tri Thien are not worried about the crop losses caused by natural calamities. Receiving assistance from the central echelon and the other provinces, taking the initiative to overcome all difficulties and challenges, have worked day and night in the fields and in workshops in order to produce grain and goods at an early date and stabilize living conditions.

5616

CSO: 4209/504

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN PAST 10 DAYS REVIEWED

OW161005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Dear friends: Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production over the past 10 days.

The northern provinces, taking advantage of the sunny, dry weather, have rapidly harvested the fifth month-spring rice. A notice of the General Statistics Department says that as of 5 July the northern provinces had harvested nearly 90 percent of their fifth month-spring rice; the former zone four provinces had basically completed their harvesting; the midland and mountain provinces, with large areas of late spring rice, had harvested only 50-60 percent of the cultivated area; and the Red River delta provinces had completed harvesting of 90 percent of the cultivated area.

It is noteworthy that last week's weather conditions in Nam Bo were unfavorable. Drought, resulting from prolonged hot weather, has been affecting the summer-fall rice. Also, up to 110,000 hectares have been ravaged by rice pests--a 250 percent increase over the corresponding period last year--including 13,000 hectares in Cuu Long Province, 16,000 hectares in Tien Giang, 22,000 hectares in An Giang, about 12,000 hectares in Dong Thap, and 500-1,000 hectares in other provinces.

Along with harvesting the winter-spring rice and cultivating the summer-fall and 10th-month rice, peasants countrywide last week were continuing to plant more secondary, vegetable, and industrial crops. The secondary crop acreage cultivated so far shows an overall increase of 10 percent over the same period last year, with notable increases for corn, sweet potatoes, and cassava. However, industrial crop acreages in both parts of the country have decreased, especially of sugarcane and soybean.

Dear friends, according to a notice of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, weather conditions in the coming days will be favorable for 10th-month rice production. The Ministry of Agriculture reminds the northern provinces to take advantage of the favorable weather conditions to complete the harvesting of the fifth month-spring rice, fulfill their grain obligations, make effort to plow paddies for the 10th month crop, and complete all rice

seed sowing, including seeds for reserve seedlings, in order to have sufficient rice seedlings for all the planned acreage.

The southern provinces should strive to control rice pests to protect the summer-fall rice, rapidly carry out direct sowing and planting of the 10th-month rice, and plant more vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops.

CSO: 4209/534

AGRICULTURE

OFFICIALS INSPECT TYPHOON, FLOOD CONTROL WORK

BK151255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently inspected flood and typhoon prevention and control work in Ha Nam Ninh Province.

The vice chairman inspected key portions of the Red River dike, the Hai Hau Sea dike, and the main waterlogging and flash flood control projects on the Day River in Ha Nam Ninh. After hearing reports by various local leaders on 1985 flood and typhoon control and prevention work; on the maintenance of dikes, barrages, and sluices; on the preparations of manpower, facilities, materiel, and flash flood and typhoon control plans; and especially after making on-the-spot inspections, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu reminded the local cadres: Ha Nam Ninh is one of the northern provinces equipped with a major river dike system, sea dikes, and important flash flood control projects. The province should do a better job of building flash flood and typhoon prevention and control projects and making adequate preparations to prevent and control floods and typhoons in the most effective manner so as to protect production and the people's lives.

Meanwhile, Comrade Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control [CCFTC] and other CCFTC vice chairmen also inspected flood and typhoon prevention and control work in Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, and Ha Son Binh provinces and Hanoi municipality. They gave instructions and advice to the localities concerned on finishing each specific task and standing ready to effectively control floods and typhoons.

The CCFTC has reminded all localities of the fact that this year's weather will develop in a complex manner and there may be torrential floods and strong typhoons, while new flash flood and typhoon control projects have not yet been built. The height and quality of some portions of dikes, barrages, and sluices are not up to the standards. Violations of dike protection regulations have occurred in nearly all localities. There is a serious shortage of necessary materiel and means for flood and typhoon prevention and control such as earth, rock, sand, pebbles, and wire-mesh containers.

The north is currently in the middle of the rainy and typhoon season. All localities should immediately complete the repair of damaged dikes, barrages and sluices; prepare sufficient manpower, means, and materiel for flood and typhoon control work; formulate plans to protect dams and dikes; and stand ready to strengthen dams and dikes, control floods and typhoons, and protect the people in case of disaster.

CSO: 4209/534

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS RICE PLANTING IN SOUTH PROVINCES

BK161308 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The localities from Nghe Tinh southward have sown and transplanted 897,666 hectares of summer-fall rice, overfulfilling the area norms by 4 percent and exceeding by 12.8 percent the area cultivated during the corresponding period last year. For their part, the provinces from Quang Nam-Danang southward have sown and transplanted 820,787 hectares, exceeding the norms by 60,000 hectares and the 1984 summer-fall crop by 93,100 hectares. Specifically, An Giang, Long An, and Dong Thap provinces have overfulfilled their rice area norms by 19 percent.

Various localities have guided their production installations in taking advantage of the early and widespread rainfall to rapidly prepare the soil and plant the summer-fall rice crop during the most favorable time period. All provinces and cities have regulated the distribution of rice seeds to areas that did poorly in the recent 10th-month rice crop to help them grow the summer-fall crop on schedule. Production collectives, and peasants have expanded the areas planted with new rice strains such as "Nong Nghiep 3-A," "Nong Nghiep 6-A" and "IR 84-23." Various districts have motivated production installations and peasants to repair the canals and ditches to [word indistinct] been reported in many places. To date, nearly 110,000 hectares have been affected, mostly in Cuu Long, An Giang, Tien Giang, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Ben Tre, Kien Giang, and Tay Ninh. The localities concerned have encouraged their production installations to mobilize their work force to use a combination of insecticides and traditional methods to control harmful insects and diseases. Some places have begun to harvest their early summer-fall rice crop with fairly high yields. However, all localities should concentrate their efforts on controlling drought, harmful insects, and diseases; protection the summer-fall rice; and ensuring that this crop will develop well and evenly, thereby contributing to successfully achieving this year's grain production targets.

CSO: 4209/534

AGRICULTURE

RADIO REPORTS ON NORTHERN GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK211007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 15 July the northern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries an amount of grain equivalent to 93.1 percent of the total grain procurement norms for the 1985 5th-month spring crop, an increase of more than 200,000 metric tons of paddy over the corresponding period in the 1984 5th-month spring crop. The amount of paddy collected as agricultural tax in particular reached nearly 250,000 metric tons, equivalent to 67 percent of the norms.

A total of 6 provinces and municipalities--Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, and Hanoi--63 districts, and 1,732 agricultural cooperatives have fulfilled or overfulfilled the total of the 5th-month spring grain procurement norms. To date, the northern provinces have basically completed the 5th-month spring rice harvest. They are now striving to satisfactorily fulfill their grain obligation to the state while stepping up 10th-month crop production. After setting aside a necessary amount of grain for their own consumption, many cooperatives and peasant families have continued to sell their surplus paddy to the state to help satisfy the demands of the entire country. Ha Bac, Thai Binh, and Ha Son Binh provinces and Haiphong Municipality are striving to fulfill their grain procurement plans in July. Many provinces are guiding urgent efforts to collect taxes, payments for services, and debts according to two-way contracts while stepping up the purchase of paddy at negotiated prices.

In Haiphong, many cadres and people have lent the municipality a total of 109 million dong to help it buy grain and foodstuffs. Between 5 and 10 July, the people in Thuy Nguyen District lent the municipality 11 million dong in cash and 11 cooperative member families sold to the state 1-3 metric tons of 5th-month spring paddy.

The weather has been highly favorable for harvesting this year's 5th-month spring crop. However, owing to the undue attention paid by some localities to their delivery schedule, the quality of paddy sent to state granaries has been poor as a result of high levels of moisture. Utmost importance should be attached to the quality of paddy delivered to the state granary. Quality must measure up to the regulations if rice output after milling is to be ensured and spoilage and waste avoided.

CSO: 4209/547

AGRICULTURE

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN COMMENDS NGHE TINH RICE OUTPUT

BK171452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports by the Nghe Tinh Provincial People's Committee and the Ministry of Food, as of 1 July Nghe Tinh Province had overfulfilled by 12 percent the 1985 5th-month spring grain procurement norms. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has commended the cadres and people of Nghe Tinh Province.

Despite the fact that large areas of their 5th-month spring rice were affected by harmful insects and diseases and prolonged drought and that some areas of the province were hit by waterlogging caused by heavy rains, the party organization, administration, and people of the entire province--through their determined efforts--have overcome the difficulties in production and provided guidance to ensure their 5th-month rice was quickly and efficiently harvested and urgently delivered to the state granary. They have thus fulfilled their grain obligation and zealously sold more grain to the state.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his hope that the cadres and people of Nghe Tinh Province, developing the achievements already recorded, will practice utmost economization in consumption so as to have surplus paddy to sell to the state, thereby joining the rest of the country in satisfactorily resolving the food problem in 1985.

CSO: 4209/541

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LONG AN DROUGHT CONTROL--Almost 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice seedlings in nearly all the districts of Long An Province have been affected by drought brought about by little rain. In Duc Hoa, Duc Hue, Can Duoc, and Can Giuoc Districts in particular, prolonged drought has caused more than 1,000 hectares of rice plants and rice seedlings to wilt. The local water conservancy and agricultural sectors have used more water pumps and intensified the operations of power water pumping stations in conjunction with mobilizing people to dredge canals and ditches to bring water from ponds and lakes to the fields to control the drought. Many cooperatives and production collectives have put to use water pumps of all sizes of their members to combat drought. The agricultural sector has also supplied more fertilizers to help people tend to rice plants in those areas recently saved from drought. Owing to these efforts, within a short period of time Long An has been able to save nearly 5,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice seedlings from drought. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 85 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY--Drought caused by prolonged sunshiny weather in the past few days has affected 4,000 hectares of rice of the production collectives, cooperatives, and peasants in the suburbs of Ho Chi Minh City. The districts concerned have instructed these collectives and cooperatives to use water pumps, exploit all water sources, and dig thousands of wells to obtain water to save their rice crop. Recently, rain has been reported in some suburban localities. This has helped reduce the drought-stricken area and has created favorable conditions for the rice plants to develop. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 85 BK]

HIGHER RICE CROP YIELDS--Hanoi, 17 Jul (VNA)--According to initial reports, the yield of the winter-spring rice crop in the whole of Vietnam was 3.362 tons per hectare, 12 kilograms more than last year. The winter-spring rice acreage this year exceeds 1.7 million hectares, about 105,000 ha more than in 1984. In southern provinces nearly 70,000 hectares have been put under winter-spring rice, with a total output of 2.850,000 [as printed] tons of unhusked paddy, up by 361,000 tons over last year. This is the best-ever such crop in the south since its liberation in 1985. In northern provinces harvest is nearing completion. Almost all northern provinces have recorded higher yields than last year, except the central coastal province of Binh Tri Thien which was hit by a spate of rainstorms and floods which caused the loss of more than 70 percent of its crop in this season. The expected output of the winter-spring rice crop of nearly 6 million tons is remarkable but tremendous efforts still have to be made to fulfill this year's plan of 19.5 million tons. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 17 Jul 85]

AN GIANG CROP PLANTING--An Giang Province has completed the planting of its summer-fall crop after growing 75,000 hectares of rice and 13,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops, an increase of more than 3,000 hectares over the 1985 summer-fall subsidiary crop area. At present, the summer-fall rice and subsidiary crops are doing well. Concerning the 10th-month crop planting, as of 8 July An Giang had grown 76,000 hectares, fulfilling more than 84 percent of the norms, with the area of high-yield rice strains accounting for 12-14,000 hectares, an increase over the 1984 10th-month rice crop. Thoai Son District has grown 28,400 hectares, the largest 10th-month rice area in the province. Chau Phu District came second with 18,490 hectares. Along with planting the remaining 10th-month rice area, the peasants in An Giang are tending to the summer-fall rice and harvesting the early summer-fall rice. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85 BK]

AN GIANG PADDY PROCUREMENT--As of late June An Giang Province had procured for the state an additional 67,000 metric tons of paddy. This figure included 40,000 metric tons sold by the peasants and 27,000 metric tons obtained through the exchange of supplies. The total amount of paddy procured in the winter-spring season has thus reached the 202,000-metric-ton mark, exceeding the norms by 12,000 metric tons. In this year's winter-spring crop season, the peasants in An Giang have zealously fulfilled their obligation to the state. The province has launched a movement to motivate the peasants to sell surplus rice to the state. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Jul 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/534

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese May 85 pp 5-9, 13

[Nguyen Chi Vu: "Science and Technology Have Served the Light Industry Sector in the Southern Provinces During the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] The consumer goods industry in the southern provinces during the first years after the complete liberation of the south was restored and underwent encouraging development because large quantities of raw materials, materials, and replacement parts were still stockpiled, and the amount of foreign exchange set aside by the state for importing was also relatively large. But then there was a considerable decline with regard to production and weakening with regard to technology because the Beijing expansionists and U. S. imperialists imposed an economic embargo and the amount of foreign capital set aside by the state was very limited. The Ministry of Light Industry has continually paid attention to science and technology, so it has attained notable accomplishments during the past 10 years in restoring the capacities of production equipment and technical facilities, exploiting domestic potential, continually maintaining and improving product quality, and researching and applying technical advances to production. Thanks to the results of the scientific-technical work, combined with flexibility in production management, the Ministry overcame difficulties and maintained and strongly developed production, with increasingly greater numbers and higher quality, and used many domestic raw materials. The basic missions of that work are paying attention to the scientific-technical work, management to create conditions for the scientific-technical activities, and tying in the development of the consumer goods industry in the southern provinces with the development of the nation as a whole.

In the past, in the south of our country, in order to serve their war of aggression and their neocolonial regime, the United States and its puppets also paid attention to developing industry, especially the consumer goods, industry, to a certain extent. The rate of investment in industry increased notably after the United States implemented its policy to "Vietnamize" the war. However, the industrial structure did not yet include many sectors and technology--technical facilities, raw materials, technicians, and technical services--was largely dependent on foreign countries. Light industry technology was in a similar circumstance. In the course of 10 years of endeavoring to build and perfect we have achieved the basic preconditions for

long-range development and progress. It is hoped that the images of weakening and decline in production and technology.

I. Technical Situation and Missions of the Southern Enterprises During the Past 10 Years

Most of the light industry production technology in the south dates from the 1960's and 1970's. Many processes and much modern equipment (although still only in isolated instances), have been mechanized and automated to a rather high degree. In general, that technology is far superior to that of the enterprises in the north with regard to productivity and product quality. Most of the consumer goods production bases in the south are on medium and small scales. The largest textile mill has a scale of 30 to 35 million meters a year and 60,000 to 70,000 spindles of yarn, and there are few combined dyed textiles and yarn mills. The enterprises belonged to different bourgeoisies and relied on the capital and assistance of different countries. Therefore, the technical equipment is from many different countries and is very diverse. Most of the light industry enterprises consist essentially of industrial equipment and have no electrical machinery repair or spare parts service components. In general the technical facilities are incomplete. The bourgeoisie relied on one another and each enterprise was specialized and did one task in the production process (or produced semi-finished end products). Thus the organization of production was indirectly related to technology. The technical specialists and replacement parts were contracted to foreign corporations. Therefore, if sources of supply from abroad are cut off or an enterprise experiences great difficulties are created for the use of the enterprise's technical equipment.

After the liberation the large installations of the compradore bourgeoisie were nationalized. Those installations were not concentrated by economic-technical sectors but were divided up between many ministries and general departments and between the central and local echelons. The technical weaknesses left behind by the old regime became serious and resulted in the slow development of production, uneven progress, and difficulty in restoring the technical level. During the first years after the liberation, in part because there were still rather large reserves of raw materials and spare parts and the state supplied relatively large amounts of foreign exchange for imports, there were encouraging advances in production. But then the difficulties became very serious and the production decline and technical deterioration were excessive.

The corps of cadres and technical workers in the south is quite large and skilled, and has made notable accomplishments in maintaining technical equipment, the operation of machinery, and the production of high-quality products. But with the sabotage policy of the Beijing expansionists and U. S. imperialists, many people were ill at ease and had to "evacuate" (especially Chinese), which created additional great technical difficulties. The use of technical cadres and workers who were trained in the south has had an even greater significance with regard to technical management, production management, and the development of the economic potential of the enterprises in the south. The combination of the new forces and the local forces has been carried out effectively and has created notable strength.

The light industry enterprises in the south are concentrated primarily in Ho Chi Minh City and the Bien Hoa Industrial Zone. The other provinces and cities have practically no light industry (because of the war, supplying fuel and raw materials to industrial enterprises in the other places was more difficult, even though they had capabilities for developing raw materials or fuel). The industrial enterprises concentrated in that area have a great effect on the development of the small industry and handicrafts sectors and trades, on the development of the great labor potential there, and on creating a disparity with regard to social life. There are concentrated in that area many skilled cadres and workers.

That situation has posed for the light industry scientific-technical work the following principal missions:

1. Ensuring the ordinary operation of, or restoring the operation of, equipment and machinery in the production bases, and mobilizing the full capability of existing equipment.

In order to fulfill that mission, with regard to technology it is necessary to concentrate on resolving the researching, designing, trial manufacturing, and producing of a large number of spare parts to replace imports, and ordinary equipment to supplement and balance the production line.

2. Researching the use of domestic natural resources and products to replace raw materials that must be imported, or producing by using raw materials imported from the socialist countries.

3. Researching new technical measures which are appropriate to the existing supply capabilities, applying technical advances to production, redeploying the the industrial production line, developing the technical strengths of the enterprises in specialization, and relying on the strength and technology of the economic-technical sectors to achieve cooperativization in order to increase effectiveness and product quality.

4. Maintaining and improving product quality, and economizing in the use of fuel, raw materials, and spare parts in production by means of scientific-technical measures.

During the recent period those missions have been fully explained and their fulfillment has been organized in all enterprises. Therefore, production has continued to increase and technology has been stabilized and developed along progressive lines and with a solid foundation.

II. Results That Have Been Attained

During the past 10 years the southern enterprises in particular and the production of light industry goods in general have made much encouraging progress. From the point of view of science and technology the following models may be pointed out:

1. The restoration of the capacities of production equipment and technical facilities. The textile weaving capacities of the north and the south are

nearly equal, but the capacity of the textile enterprises managed by the Ministry of Light Industry is only 80 percent that of the localities. After the liberation nearly all of the localities developed the textile sector and such localities as Quang Nam-Da Nang, Long An, and Dong Nai.

In the past, paper was produced in the south primarily by large enterprises with larger capacities than those of the enterprises in the north. Today, the development of small-scale paper pulp and paper mills has increased the manufacturing capacity by 50 percent in comparison to the period prior to the liberation. Thus they have attained the highest production level ever while the large factories are experiencing difficulties with regard to energy and chemicals and have not yet fully utilized their capacity.

A ready-to-wear clothing industry has been set up and developed to a high degree. Today the mission of investment to expand capacity and apply new techniques is a mission with a topical nature.

During the past 10 years, in general the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry in the south has passed through many difficult phases, ended the situation of decline, and gradually stabilized production and increased production capacity by continually implementation of a plan to repair and maintain equipment. Enterprises which have done a good job of repairing, restoring, and mobilizing equipment include the Thanh Cong, Dong A, and Viet Thang textile mills, the Tan Main paper mill, the Tan Phu plastics factory, the Phuoc Long textile mill the Viet Tien, Dong Nai, and Nha Be ready-made clothing factories, etc. In some years such as 1981, the Dong A textile mill repairs and restores as many as 420 looms and has returned its capacity to the level of the past. By using the capacity of its dyeing equipment the Thanh Cong textile mill increased its dyeing capacity by 50 to 80 percent. The Phong Phu textile mill did a good job of supplying spare parts and repair equipment for the looms and yarn-spinning machines, thus increasing output every year by about 1 million meters of cloth and the ratio of "dead spindles" on the yarn-spinning machines is very low (1 percent while the sector-wide average is 12 percent). The paper mills have paid much attention to restoring equipment, most notably the innovation of improving the design of and manufacturing pulp crushing wheels at the Tan Mai paper mill. That innovation has helped us produce our own crushing wheels, without having to import them. The person who made that suggestion, a scientific-technical cadre at the mill named Pham Quy Hung, received the maximum reward from the Ministry. The southern paper sector has paid all-out attention to increasing its pulp production capacity to bring it into balance with its paper sizing output, and restored its pulping machines to produce the various kinds of high-quality thin paper wrapping paper. If they had sufficient energy and chemicals the southern paper mills could increase their paper output by 50 percent. The pottery, porcelain, and glass enterprises are supplementing and glass enterprises are supplementing and reorganizing their production lines in order to utilize their maximum capacity, such as producing semi-finished products for lightbulbs and thermos bottles, producing gasification equipment for the production of syringes, and building kilns to supply semi-finished glass products. The output of lightbulbs, thermos bottles, and glass tubing has reached high levels, in some places the highest ever. Many types of plastic, leather, and shoe-making equipment has been installed, or additional

equipment has been installed and brought into operation, without requiring foreign technicians. If they had sufficient raw materials the equipment capacities of those sectors could be increased two-fold or three-fold.

2. Technology serves the development of potential.

From a position of being 100 percent dependent on foreign sources of raw materials, materials, and spare parts, the enterprises have advanced to meeting their needs primarily from domestic sources or by producing them themselves.

--With regard to raw materials and materials, thanks to the investment of 200,000 spindles in the south the yarn output not only meets the needs of the textile sector but fulfills some of the needs of the north. The textile mills of the central and local sectors produce high-quality goods and are capable of meeting their own needs for raw materials. The paper mills previously had to import 20,000 to 50,000 tons of raw materials but now have to import 50,000 to 70,000 tons. The rest are obtained from straw, bamboo, and wood. The glass and lightbulb factories obtain most of their raw materials domestically. Foreign exchange for importing is now only 20 to 30 percent of what it was during the first years after the revolution and is even farther from what it was during the war. New techniques make it possible to effectively use domestic raw materials, including reprocessed materials.

--With regard to equipment and spare parts, many types of equipment have been produced which are suitable for such raw materials, such as machinery to chop bamboo and straw, vats for soaking line and bamboo or straw, machines to grind, sift, and treat pulp, and equipment for alkalized pulp conveyor belts, which have been used extensively in the south. Small-scale paper sizing equipment, which also include motors, has been developed strongly.

The Tan Main, Dong Nai, and Binh An paper mills, have strengthened their technology and equipment in order to process local pulp and improve the quality of cardboard. At the same time, the paper sector has changed its processes for cooking resin, treating paper so that it does not stick to pulping machines, treating wastepaper, and decreasing the amount of extraneous material in pulp.

Attention has also been paid to manufacturing and bringing into production such small-scale machinery as equipment to produce non-metal spare parts at the Phuoc Long Textile Mill, small-scale sizing vats, plastic forming machines to produce such new products as satchels and packaging for export, medical equipment, and equipment to produce semi-finished products in the glass factories.

The network to produce spare parts has been developed extensively inside and outside the sector. The factories have organized the manufacture of metal spare parts (the spindle machinery department of the Viet Thang textile mill has only recently been set up). Non-metal spare parts have been developed extensively in industrial plants which had not previously been assigned that mission. Nearly all of the enterprises participate in the production of spare parts (in the paper, wood, plastic, leather, and wood sectors, or in the

textile mills and ready-made clothing plants). The factories of the Technical General Department, the ministries, and the other localities, including those in the north, have also participated in supplying spare parts to the enterprises of the Ministry. Last year the number and variety of spare parts increased by more than 10 percent.

The central enterprises, with their function of managing by economic-technical sector, have also participated in resolving difficulties regarding technology, equipment, spare parts, and specialized materials for the localities.

--Tying in sector technology with territorial units.

The central enterprises have an advantage with regard to technical equipment and skilled cadres and workers. On the basis of those strengths, in areas in which new techniques are disseminated central-level technicians help the localities develop production and techniques. All sectors -- textiles, ready-made clothing, paper, glass, plastics, and other sectors -- contribute to raising the level of technical equipment and improving product quality. The localities have also exported ready-made clothing, textiles, etc. The central-level textile mills receive unfinished cloth from the localities for printing and dyeing, in order to improve the quality of local products.

Today a major problem that is posed is to tie in raw materials production technology with the processing of raw materials now being grown in the south, such as jute, pine trees, sandalwood, copra, etc.) The jute and paper enterprise federations, along with the localities and state forests, made stipulations regarding seedstocks and the preliminary processing of textiles raw materials, such as cotton in Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai, and silk in Lam Dong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, and Nghia Binh. Those raw materials were also tested by the enterprise federations. The south has much potential with regard to raw materials.

--The good use of on-the-spot technical forces. At present there are deployed in many of the important technical positions, such as deputy technical directors, deputy factory directors, heads of technical offices, etc., in many factories of the Ministry, technical cadres who have worked in the factories during the past 10 years. Many highly skilled technical workers have won major prizes in the textiles, dyeing, paper, and other spheres. Many skilled workers in all factories are well utilized and there is a system of preferential treatment with regard to salaries, bonuses, family allowances, housing, living conditions, etc., which causes them to be content and to go all-out in their work. Those high-ranking skilled workers also participate in training the new generation. That potential is priceless. The production situation declined in part because of failure to tighten the ranks of those forces and to make good use of them. Today production and technology are making progress because that potential has been well developed.

3. Continually maintain and improve product quality.

Under unstable production conditions there were many major difficulties and upheavals and the enterprises made all-out efforts to draft and carry out in a planned manner measures for maintaining and improving the quality of

products. The standardization work has been strengthened and now nearly all products produced according to plan have standards (grades). Many technical advances have been applied to production and have contributed to improving product quality, such as those involving the treatment of raw materials and materials, the replacement of raw materials and additives, the changing of production techniques, and the creation of new products.

The textiles sector, especially the Phuong Long, Phong Phu, Thanh Cong, and Viet Thang textile mills, have carried out inventories and analyzed and verified the quality of each kind of chemical and dye in their warehouses, and have carried out small experiments, used them on a trial basis, and then brought them into large-scale production. By 1983 the sector had treated and used 246 tons, of dye that had stagnated in its warehouses. Replacing the dyes and chemicals of the capitalist countries, with those of the socialist countries is a major undertaking that has been carried out over many years. By the end of 1983 the textile sector was able to replace 79 percent of its dyes and chemicals.

The Viet Tien ready-made clothing factory has closely managed each phase of production, so 100 percent of its products have surpassed the sector's standards for export clothing.

The plastic products of the southern enterprises have attained high quality and have the confidence of the people throughout the nation. Plastic products, export shirts, wool, synthetic cloth, polyester-blend cloth, incandescent lightbulbs, toilet paper, thin paper, two-color cardboard, leather and artificial leather products, etc., may be exported even to the capitalist countries and also reflect the fact that the quality level has been maintained. Recently some specialized equipment has been added to the ready-made clothing sector, such as equipment to manufacture synthetic silk cloth and equipment to polish, shrink-treat, and crease-treat cloth to make jeans. The recently improved quality of the mills' yarn has enabled the quality of light industry products to improve.

4. Scientific research and the application of technical advances.

In recent years we have assigned to a number of units in the south responsibility for researching and applying science and technology in the key state program for which the Ministry of Light Industry is responsible (Program 16.01).

--Topic 16-01-01 was experimenting with a process of preliminarily processing jute by means of manual methods under the conditions of alum water in the Mekong Delta. We experimented at three locations--Hau Giang, Kien Giang, and Long An--by applying two methods: soaking the spathe and soaking fresh plants. The initial results were that the quality of jute fiber was equal to that in the north. At the same time, we assigned to Paper Enterprise Federation No 2 responsibility for researching the use of the entire jute plant (both the spathe and the stalks) to produce paper pulp and cardboard. Those topics are being carried out and show promise. If they are successful they will create a valuable source of raw materials and we will be able to exploit the potential of the land in the Mekong Delta area.

--Topic 16-01-02 is being carried out to determine technical processes and products for using cotton in the Thuan Hai specialized cultivation area. We are carrying out the drafting of standards to classify and categorize fibrous cotton and seed cotton, and analyze the mechanical properties of cotton fibers in order to contribute to determining the right cotton varieties in expanding that cotton area.

--The 16-01-04 topic, which is being carried out, is to promote the designing and treatment of silk products made from silk produced in the Bao Loc (Lam Dong) area.

--Topic 16-01-05-01 was organized to coordinate the treatment of base cloth produced by the Viet Thang Textile Mill and PE plastic coating produced by the Tan Tien plastic factory to create polyvinyl cloth used to make men's shirts. The quality of polyvinyl cloth that has been attained has begun to equal that produced in a number of foreign countries.

--Topic 58-01-04-01 is also being carried out to produce anti-radiation glass used by welders, and as part of topic 58-01-04-01 is also being carried out to produce anti-radiation glass used by welders, and as part of topic 58-01-04-02 the Binh Minh Plastics Factory after three trial manufacturing runs created capability to produce hard hats used by miners.

III. Lessons Learned

First, technical support and technical advances are prerequisites and conditions for carrying out production and commerce.

The years of declining production originated from technical decline. The technical enterprises are a great advantage which must be maintained and developed. The U. S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists have imposed an economic embargo on our country, thus eliminating or restricting our ability to supply technical facilities, spare parts, and raw materials so that the enterprises can operate normally. But they have been defeated. Primarily by means of our own efforts we have mobilized the existing capabilities in our country, including the selling of products to earn foreign exchange in order to create a stable source of supply. That is a victory we have won during the past 10 years. The steady improvement and supplementation of equipment and machinery and the maintenance of productivity and quality are very basic conditions for production and commerce. Many processing techniques that are appropriate to the local raw materials requirements and supply capabilities have been widely disseminated and have contributed to promoting the production of consumer goods by the central enterprises and the local units. The technology of the central enterprises has played the key role in technical support and in introducing technical advances to production. Furthermore, the adaptation of technology under conditions of unstable supply by means of creative scientific-technical activities has strengthened technical dynamism and made the technology more practical.

In order to provide technical support and apply technical advances it is necessary to mobilize a corps of highly skilled cadres and technical workers. The experience of the enterprise directors is showing concern for material

lives, creating strong belief and confidence, and creating all conditions necessary for effective work. A phenomenon worthy of attention: the enterprise directors in the south are specialized technical cadres who are technically expert and are capable of providing technical guidance and using technical workers.

Second, management has created conditions for technical activities.

Because of the capitalist operational mode in the past, all activities were closely bound to the market. After the liberation all activities were planned. The management committees know how to combine plans with the market even at the enterprise level, so they are able to resist the damage caused by bureaucratic, imposed administration which does not allow those engaged in production and commerce to have direct economic relations with one another. After the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (sixth session), many basic units brought into play their initiative and creativity in creating conditions for technical activities. The enterprises created for themselves sources of supply for spare parts and equipment by purchasing them with foreign exchange they earned, by organizing the domestic production at prices that are profitable to both parties, and by being more active in directly signing purchasing and selling contracts than in the past. The stabilization of sources of supply for production is also a technical advantage.

In addition to bringing into play the initiative and creativity of the basic level, management guidance by the upper echelon created a correct, long-range, and strong path of advance. The policies of the sector to mobilize the machinery in the nation to manufacture spare parts, with the Planning Commission balancing the conditions or mobilizing forces throughout the sector to produce spare parts, etc., have had a great effect. The policies of tying in the sector's development with the localities and the state and the basic level working together have resulted in new activities by the central enterprises, which fulfill the function of technical centers.

The domestic and foreign markets have a very great significance with regard to technology. The enterprises have made progress in relating the market to tastes, needs, and quality. The factories producing high-quality products are capable of producing even higher-quality goods.

Third, the development of the south is tied in with the development of the entire nation. The Ministry has sent a very large number of scientific-technical cadres and management cadres to its units and to a number of southern provinces. Under extremely difficult circumstances the state has set aside great conditions and capabilities with regard to energy, raw materials, and capital in order to balance the activities of the southern enterprises. The southern enterprises rely on their own strengths and characteristics, and know how to bring about solid progress and advances for themselves.

The technical advances of the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry specifically and of consumer goods production generally in the south are encouraging and there is a rather strong development tendency, which causes our entire sector to have strong confidence in progress.

5616

CSO: 4209/515

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

TEACHER'S COLLEGE GRADUATION--Hanoi, 15 Jul (VNA)--The Teacher's College of Ho Chi Minh City recently graduated 550 students of the 1981-1985 course, most of them natives of southern provinces and suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City. Since liberation, the college has trained more than 6,700 teachers for Ho Chi Minh City and southern provinces. The Technical Teachers' School recently held a graduation ceremony for 160 new teachers. Before the completion of a three-year course, all the students took part in a two-month practise work at factories and enterprises. Some 1,500 teachers have been graduated from the school since its formation in 1975. Another 450 baby-sitters recently completed a nine-month training course in Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 15 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/1227

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NEW CULTURAL WAY OF LIFE INSTITUTED IN DA NANG

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese 20 May 85 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Chi Vuong: "The New Culture Way of Life in the Municipality of Da Nang"]

[Text] Da Nang, a city on the sea which bears a robust name and has a fine natural environment, is building a fine new way of life: its streets, stores, and markets are all neat and clean. During the past several years Da Nang has continually endeavored to expand and renovate its infrastructure bases, such as housing, utilities, sewers, streets, and transportation stations, and has also made major investments in organizing management and education and in campaigning to create a new, socialist way of life in the city.

The United States and its puppets left behind many evils, such as prostitution, thievery, drug addiction, and there were large numbers of unemployed people who lived like vagabonds on the streets. It took Da Nang 10 years to resolve those major problems, by means of production labor, fully utilizing all labor and technical forces, developing many new production bases, employing surplus labor, and providing employment for every family and person. Now there are no robberies, either day or night. The thousands of Buddhist altars and incense holders that had been placed in a disorderly fashion on the streets and sidewalks have been cleared away. Adults and children no longer are accustomed to cursing, fighting, or insulting one another and regard such things as being very ugly. The task of building a new way of life has been extended to all organs, all schools and, especially, to all families. The monthly and quarterly evaluation of the new culture families has become a regular practice. Party members, Youth Union members, and especially retired cadres and soldiers play a major role in that regard. The families in a subprecinct are divided into five or three clusters called "warm nest of love" clusters. Most of the clusters are headed by retired cadres or soldiers who are elected by the families and play a leading, exemplary role. Discipline and bylaws regarding the way of life are very strict, but mass public opinion is even stronger. In the course of the new way of life campaign many state retail stores have resolutely expelled from the state organs cadres who are corrupt or lazy, or who have a bad attitude toward the people. That has restored the prestige of the state stores. For example, the state restaurant sector is larger than the private sector and it is clean, courteous, and has many customers. Some private restaurants near state

restaurants have sought to sign contracts with the state sector or to change over to other production trades.

In the past, those who called Da Nang a city of military camps were correct. In the entire city there were only two cinemas but there were large houses of prostitution. There were no cultural installations worthy of note. During the past 2 years many cultural installations have grown up. A large park bearing the name "29 March" (the day Da Nang was liberated), with beds of flowers and ornamental plants, a swimming pool, restrooms, a zoo, and outdoors stage, motorboats, pedal boats, etc., serves adults and children. When speaking of that park, the people of Da Nang are very proud of the change it represents. In the past that area was a U. S. garbage dump (a gigantic garbage dump 27 hectares in extent which was a place where prostitutes congregated). Now it is an attractive place which provides wholesome rest and relaxation for the people. The people of Da Nang contributed to building a statue commemorating a woman martyr of Da Nang--Me Nhu--who along with seven heroes achieved the famous Thanh Khe feat of arms in the city during the anti-U. S. period. On 29 March of this year Da Nang, commemorating 10 years of liberation, inaugurated the modern Trung Vuong theater and opened the Con market, a large, modern market with a capacity of 50,000 people, a three-story building, 1,7000 stalls, and even places for musical performances and a marriage hall.

Da Nang is on the way to building a city with a new character: a socialist way of life.

5616

CSO: 4209/495

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

ORGANIZATION OF CULTURAL LIFE IN HANOI WARDS DISCUSSED

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese 20 May 85 p 5

[Article by Luong Xuan Duc: "Organizing Cultural Life in a Hanoi Ward"]

[Text] At present the central mission of the culture-information work is continuing to develop cultural life at the basic level and endeavor to enable most basic-level units to have cultural, information, and artistic organizations and activities by the end of 1985. In addition to developing cultural life in rural areas, recently a matter that has received special attention has been the organization and development of cultural life in the wards of municipalities and cities. Hanoi is the political and cultural center of the nation. On the basis of the characteristics of Hanoi with regard to subjective categories, the level of needs of spiritual life, geography and the nature of the systems of cultural structures, appropriate implementation measures were delineated. Eighty-four subwards in the city proper and five wards in Son Tay city take many different forms. Some are located on main roads, near markets, bus stations, or railroad stations, or in highly populated areas in which the houses are side-by-side, such as Hang Dao, Dong Xuan, and Cua Nam wards. In some subwards there are concentrated central organs and foreign embassies; some subwards, such as Thanh Cong, Giang Vo, and Kim Lien, are collective housing areas; and some were villages and hamlets in the outskirts which were incorporated into the city proper only during the past 2 or 3 years.

The subwards, which are formed from subregions in the city proper in 1979, form the principal basic-level governmental administration echelon which performs a management-administration function, do not yet have conditions for investing in material bases for activities, including cultural-information activities. Therefore, if the cultural-information sector is to maintain good activities it must rely mainly on the people and the enterprises, factories, and organs. Each subward has nearly or more than 10,000 people, most of whom are cadres, workers, or civil servants. Their material lives are not governed by the subwards. Therefore, there exists the reality of relations between the masses and the subwards being more superficial than those between the peasants and their hamlets and villages.

Of course, the cultural-information work in the subwards must affect all people in the subward, but in fact the political targets are still youths and

teenagers, who are present in large numbers in the neighborhoods, have many cultural needs, and are a stratum which must be continually cared for and guided. In addition, it is necessary to take into consideration retirees, old people, and housewives. On the basis of specific studies on the nature of a subward and the confirmation of objectives, the cultural-information sector must by all means find activities to guide the proper tastes of the masses. They are concerned with the state policy regarding ration stamps and standards, the method of educating children, the industrial-commercial taxes, and the negative phenomena which occur in the subward and must be eliminated, such as superstition, blackmarketing, etc. All of those contents must be reflected in the subwards' daily newsletters. A system of cultural structures in the subwards (in addition to the cultural structural systems of the wards in the municipality) had to be set up to meet the needs of the masses, even at a primitive, elementary level, such as an information station, a wired broadcasting station, a library, a club, a cultural team, etc. The subwards have built such a system and have maintained rather good activities. In the municipality's 84 subwards there are 71 information stations, 71 wired broadcasting stations, 82 libraries, and 99 clubs (clubs for retirees, teenagers, and women). The operational contents of the clubs, like their names, are very appropriate to the needs of each age group. Teenagers' clubs cannot lack signing and dancing. The clubs for retirees cannot lack poetry reading. Many other special activities are also continually organized. Sometimes specialized comrades are invited to the subwards to talk about current events, life, and international matters of concern.

In addition to the cultural facilities used to pass on the contents of cultural life in the subwards, Hanoi has paid attention to the organizational mechanism. Seventy-eight of the 84 subwards in the municipality have cultural-information sections consisting of a professional head and a number of cadres. Those specialized cadres play a very important role in developing cultural life in the subwards.

A central mission that is being fulfilled and must be carried out very well is building a new, socialist way of life. That mission must be based essentially on cadres, workers, and state personnel. The family is the cell unit and plays a great role in build the way of life of a society, so the subwards have paid attention to the movemet to build a new way of life and new culture family. The specific standards with regard to new culture families in the subwards have been set forth and closely inspected in the implementation process.

In general, the activity movement is not continuous and does not have depth, and is at times confused with regard to methods. But because they know how to create models and then apply them on a large scale, the wards have a number of model subwards, such as Tuong Mai and Cau Den in Hai Ba Trung Ward, Dong Xuan and Hang Gai in Hoan Kiem Ward, Doi Cau and Can Duong in Ba Dinh Ward, etc.

The organization and building of cultural life in the subwards is a mission that must be urgently fulfilled, and not by Hanoi's culture sector alone. As the Political Bureau resolution on the capital's work stated, "with regard to culture, the people of Hanoi must typify the new socialist man, who has

consciousness of and the ability to exercise collective mastership, and have a civilized, wholesome, and courteous way of life. Hanoi must spread rays of political, cultural, and ideological light to the entire national and exert a good influence on the world."

5616

CSO: 4209/495

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CULTURAL CAMPAIGN CARRIED OUT IN HANOI WARD

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese 20 May 85 p 4

[Article by Hai Ha: "Returning Beauty to the Center of the Capital"]

[Text] Hoan Kiem Ward in Hanoi has many attractive sights and is a bustling, happy ward. The ancient turtle tower is a poetic symbol of Hanoi. There are 182 temples built in the style of pagodas and towers in the ward. If there are many attractive sites there, there are also a considerable number of somber, disturbing things which adversely influence the cultural life and morale of the workers. There are places which produce, store,, and sell votive items, among which must be mentioned items which have been "modernized" to "be in fashion," such as TV's, Hondas, refrigerators, etc., made of paper and costing as much as 1,000 dong, to serve the vendors of religious goods who operate surreptitiously at many places in the city. Many stores on Hang Ngang and Hang Dao streets and at the Dong Xuan market at times put on the market ridiculous, uncouth T-shirts or surreptitiously sell forbidden music tapes, poisonous cultural forbidden music tapes, poisonous cultural products which are contrary to the socialist way of life. The time has come when it is necessary to cut off the source of supply of the means of plying superstitious trades, and to purify the spiritual lives of the people of Hanoi.

Before every sweep the ward culture-information sector cooperates with the public security police in carrying out a basic inspection in order to determine the people and locations which must be the objects of struggle. To maintain secrecy, the work team members are briefed in detail only 2 to 4 hours before the starting time. After they are briefed they return to their areas and start to work immediately. No one in the guidance committee and the unit member are not allowed to have contact with outsiders during that time. When the campaigns were carried out some bad people attempted to bribe unit members but they maintained their moral quality. More than 200 cultural cadres, public security policemen, and financial cadres participated in each of the sweeping operations. They were divided up into many teams and spread out into the subwards. Each work group is provided dossiers and working documents: Directive 100 CP of the Council of Ministers and the directive of the Municipal People's Council on opposing superstition and eliminating reactionary, decadent cultural products, and the pledges of the families and stores. When working, the work teams carry out actual inspection and compare

results with the pledges of each merchant that had been made under the guidance of the neighborhood people's teams, while at the same time using the state directives as "secret formulas" in reviewing. With regard to specialization, there was clear determination of popular music, decadent, reactionary publications, or publications the circulation of which is forbidden, with culture-information cadres on the spot. Due to scientific, tight working methods there were no cases in which incorrect disposition led to a negative reaction. In the face of the strict, proper attitude of the work team, the proprietor of the book and cultural products store at 27 Hang Dau Street accepted a report on the confiscation of a large number of books valued at more than 10,000 dong. At the cafe at the head of Ba Trieu Street there were confiscated a rather large number of forbidden music tapes. Even a cafe of the state commercial sector on the bank of Lake Hoan Kiem which used provocative music without words to attract customers was charged.

After many propaganda-education and sweeping campaigns cultural life in Hoan Kiem Ward has improved.

Hundreds of stores which sell ready-made clothing in the ward, especially on Hang Bong, Hang Ngang, and Hang Dao streets and at the Dong Xuan market no longer brazenly display T-shirts on which there are imprinted absurd images and bad contents. Bad elements which previously surreptitiously sold provocative music tapes with unwholesome contents no longer dare ply their trades. At hundreds of large cafes and on many streets in the central area the sound of lugubrious singing has greatly declined. On many streets and in the families in the ward a wholesome cultural life has reappeared.

5616

CSO: 4209/495

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Khắc An [HOANG KHAC AN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Quang Trach Village, Quang Xuong District, Thanh Hoa Province; a resident of Hanoi; former head of Department 1, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; a Member of the CPV; he died following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 24 May 85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May 85 p 4)

Hoàng Anh [HOANG ANH]

President of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association; on 25 May 85 he attended the 1st anniversary celebration of his association in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May 85 p 4)

Sau Ba [SAUS BAS]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Vung Lien District, Cau Long Province; he was mentioned in an historical article about his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 May 85 p 2)

Le Đut Cang (LEE DUWCS CAWNG)

*Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 29 May 85 he attended the arrival of a Czech government delegation in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 May 85 p 1)

La Ngoc Chau (LAX NGOCJ CHAAU), *Major General

*Political Officer of Army Officers School I; his article about his school appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Apr 85 p 1).

Ly Hai Chau (LYS HAIR CHAAU)

Director of the Van Hoc Publishing House; his article on a book by Ho Chi Minh appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 May 85 p 2).

Nguyen Huu Chur (NGUYFENX HUWUX CHUWX), Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the T.74 Group; he was mentioned in article about recruit training in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 May 85 pp 1, 4)

Nguyen Chuac (NGUYEENX CHUWCS), Major General

Deputy Commander of the 5th Military Region; on 2 Apr 85 he was present at a meeting in Dalat to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Lam Dong. (HANOI MOI 4 Apr 85 p 1).

To Dinh Co' (TOO DINH COU)

Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; on 3 Apr 85 he was present at a meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of his province. (HANOI MOI 5 Apr 85 p 1).

Bach Huy Cường [BACHU HUY CUONG], *Colonel

His article "Explosives - a Miraculous Tool" appeared in the cited source.

(QUAN DOI MIEN DAN 26 May 85 p 2)

Hà Quang Dự (HAF QUANG ZUWJ)

Second Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 11 Mar 85

he was with a group of officials that welcomed a Portuguese delegation

visiting Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 12 Mar 85 p 4).

Trần Đức (TRANF ZUWOWCJ), Colonel

Recently he attended a meeting organized by HANOI MOI to commemorate the

10th anniversary of the victory of the Resistance against America for

national salvation. (HANOI MOI 27 Mar 85 p 1).

Y Ngong Niéc Đam (Y NGOONG NIEECs DAM)

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee. Dac

Lac Province; on 9 Mar 85 he gave a speech at a meeting to commemorate the

10th anniversary of the liberation of Ban He Thuot. (HANOI MOI 10 Mar 85 p 4)

Lưu Ngọc Đình [LUTU NGOCJ DINH], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the NCO school for "I" Group; he was mentioned in an article

about training in "II" Group (QUAN DOI MIEN DAN 23 May 85 p 2)

Là Xuân Đình [LAX XUAN DINH]

Head of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture;

on 29 May 85 he accepted FAO assistance in the form of seeds and insecti-

cides. (QUAN DOI MIEN DAN 30 May 85 p 4)

[~]
Ngyuen Van Hieu (NGUYEN VAN HIEU), Professor Academician

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 20 May 85 he made a report about his institute on its 10th anniversary. (NHAN DAN 21 May 85 p 1).

[^]
Tran Quoc Hoan [TRAANF QUOOC HOANF]

Member of the Central Committee, CPV; Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the Central Committee, CPV; recently he directed the conduct of advanced training for cadres involved in mass motivational activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 May 85 p 1)

[^]
Quach Quy Hoi [QUACHS QUYS HOWIJ]

Secretary of the CPV Party Committee Ministry of Interior; recently he was present at a ceremony by his ministry to commemorate the 95th birthday of Ho Chi Minh and the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the South. (NHAN DAN 23 May 85 p 1).

[~]
Do Trong Khanh [DOOX TRONG KHANH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Hung District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article on production of export products appeared in the cited source. (Tam Dinh HA NAM NINH 16 Apr 85 p 3)

[^]
Le Kim Khanh [LEE KIM KHANH], Colonel

His article "Assuring Metrology in Modern Warfare" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jun 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Nam Khanh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS], Lieutenant General

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Head of the Political General Department of the VPA; on 16 May 85 he attended an awards ceremony for personnel of the Signal and Liaison Branch. [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 May 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Khieu (NGUYEENX VAWN KHIEFUS)

Acting Director of Asia Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 20 Mar 85 he attended a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia. (HANOI MOI 21 Mar 85 p 1).

Trương Khon [TRUWCWNG KHON], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1934 at Quang Lang Village, Chi Lang District, Lang Son Province; a resident of Thai Nguyen City, Bac Thai Province; a senior cadre of the Rear Services General Department; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 20 May 85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 May 85 p 4)

Trần Bửu Khuê (TRAAWF BAS KHUEE), *Major General

*Deputy Director of the Dalat Army Academy; on 2 Apr 85 he attended a meeting in Dalat to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Lam Dong Province. (HANOI MOI 4 Apr 85 p 1).

Lê Văn Kiên (LEE VAWN KIEENS)

Secretary of the CPV Committee. Long An Province; his article about his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 May 85 p 2).

Nguyễn Lai (NGUYỄN LẠI), Colonel

Recently he attended a meeting organized by HANOI MOI to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Resistance against America for National Salvation. (HANOI MOI 27 Mar 85 p 1).

Trần Lâm [TRẦN LÂM]

Member of the Central Committee, CPV; Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 24 May 85 he attended a film showing at the DPRK Embassy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May 85 p 4)

Phan Liêm (PHAN LIÊM), Colonel

*Deputy Commander of 4th Corps; on 2 April 85 he attended a meeting in Dalat to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation Lam Dong province. (HANOI MOI 4 Apr 85 p 1).

Vũ Khắc Liên (VŨ KHẮC LIÊN)

Vice Minister of Culture; on 9 Apr 85 he attended a reception by XUNHASABA [Periodicals and Books Export-Import Corporation] on the occasion of the 115th anniversary of Lenin's birth (HANOI MOI 11 Apr 85 p 4).

Hồng Lâm [HỒNG LÂM], Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of a unit, a member of which, was guilty of illegal coal sales in Hai Phong Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 May 85 p 1)

Vũ Hải [VŨ HẢI]

Agent of the United and Education Department of the CPV Committee, Hanoi

Ninh Province; on 3 Apr 85 he participated in a provincial health fair.

(Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 9 Apr 85 p 1)

Phu^uong Minh Nam (PHUWOWNG MINH NAM)

Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Council of Ministers; recently he was present at a Ministry of Interior ceremony to commemorate the 95th birthday of Ho Chi Minh and the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the South. (NHAN DAN 23 May 85 p 1).

Tran Van Nghiem[^] [TRAANF VAWN NGHIEEM], Lieutenant General, deceased

He was born in 1923 at Ninh Son Village, Hao Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Commander of the 9th Military Region; Member of the CPV; he was a participant in the revolution since May 45 and entered the Indochina Communist Party in 1947; prior to the August Revolution of 1945 he operated in the Youth Group for National Salvation in Minh Binh City, participated in the seizure of that city and worked in the provisional administrative committee of that city; in Dec 45 he entered the army; in the resistance against the French he was successively company commander, battalion commander and commander of the 64th Regiment of the 120th Division; in 1951 he served in the Combat Department, General Staff; in 1961 he became Deputy Chief of the Combat Department; in 1964 he was assigned to combat duty in Nam Bo holding the position of Deputy Division Commander, Deputy Commander, Headquarters, South Vietnam Liberation Army, Commander 9th Military Region and Deputy Commander, 120th Division; in 1975 he was appointed Chief of the

South Vietnam War Review Board; in 1977 he was appointed deputy Commander and in 1979 Commander of the 9th Military Region. In 1979 he was promoted to Major General and in 1984 he was promoted Lieutenant General; he died following an illness on 28 May 85 at the 108th Military Hospital, Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jun 85 pp 1, 4)

[^] Nguyen Ngoc Nha [NGUYENX NGOCJ NHAX], Colonel, deceased
Born in 1934 at Binh Lang Village, Tu Loc District, Hai Hung Province; a former Deputy Division Commander and Chief Divisional Rear Services Officer; a Member of the CPV; he died following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 23 May 85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 May 85 p 4)

[^] Hoang Niem [HOANGJ NIEEMJ], Major General
Commander of the Signal and Liaison Branch; on 16 May 85 he attended an awards ceremony for personnel of his branch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 May 85 p 1)

Cao Pha (CAO PHA), Major General
Deputy Director of the Military History Institute; on 9 April 85 he attended a conference on "The Victorious Force Of The Resistance Against America For National Salvation". (HANOI NOI 11 Apr 85 p 1).

[^] [^] ²
Le Van Phan (LE VAN PHAN PHAN PHAN)
Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Secretary of the CPV Committee; Vice Prime Minister; he was present at an award ceremony for General Thi Thap, President of the Women's Federation; (HANOI NOI 14 May 85 p 1).

~
Nguyen Van Phung (NGUYEENX VAWN PHUNGX)

*Director of Institute Of Party History; on 9 Apr 85 he attended a conference on "The Victorious Force Of The Resistance Against America For National Salvation" (HANOI MOI 11 Apr 85 p 1).

Pham Ngoc Phung (PHAMJ NGOCJ PHUNGJ), Colonel
Chairman of History Department of the Senior Military Academy; on 10 Apr 85 he attended a seminar on World War II. (HANOI MOI 16 Apr 85 p 1).

~
Nguyen Kim Quang (NGUYEENK KIM QUANG)
Vice President of Can Tho University; his article about his university appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 8 May 85 p 13).

~
Vu Quang (VUX QUANG)
Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Head of the CPV Central Committee International Department; on 15 Apr 85 he attended a wreath laying ceremony at the Embassy of Albania in Hanoi. (HANOI 16 Apr 85 p 4).

^ ^
Pham Xuan Que (PHAMJ XUAAN QUEES)
Head of the General Department of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Co-operation with Laos and Cambodia; on 22 Mar 85 he was at a conference to commemorate the 30th anniversary of People's Revolutionary Party of Laos. (HANOI MOI 21 Mar 85 p 1).

^ ^
Hoang Bich Son (HOANG BICH'S SON)
Ambassador, Special Envoy of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan

Van Dong; on 23 Feb 85 he visited Surinam on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of that nation's revolution. (HANOI NOI 5 Mar 85 p 1).

Ngô Trung Sơn [NGOO TRUNG SOWN], deceased

Born in 1930 at Vinh Hong Village, Binh Giang District, Hai Hung Province; a resident of Hanoi; former head of the Editorial Bureau of the VPA Film Enterprise; Member of the CPV, he died following an illness at the Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City on 30 May 85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jun 85 p 4)

Ngô Văn Tắc (NGOO VAWN TACS) Colonel

Hero of the Armed Forces; on 18 May 85 he attended a meeting in Hanoi to celebrate the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. (NHAN DAN 19 May 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tân (NGUYEENX VAWN TAANF), Lieutenant Colonel

Political Director of the 7th Division; on 2 Apr 85 he attended a meeting in Dalat to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation Lam Dong province. (HANOI NOI 4 Apr 85 p 1).

Le Quang Thanh [LEE QUANG THANH]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Vung Tau - Con Dao Special Region; recently he accompanied CPV General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of his special region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 May 85 p 1)

Tam Thang (TAMS THAWNGS)

*Standing member of the CPV Committee, Chu Long Province; he was mentioned in an historical article about his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 May 85 p 1)

Đo Quang Thang (DOOX QUANG THAWNGS)

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nghia Binh Province; on 3 Apr 85 he attended a meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of his province. (HANOI MOI 5 Apr 85 p 1).

Nguyen Cong Thang (NGUYEENX COONG THAWNGS)

Vice Minister of Public Health; on 11 Apr 85 he welcomed a delegation from the Congo visiting Ho Chi Minh City. (HANOI MOI 14 Apr 85 p 4).

Nguyen Thi Thap (NGUYEENX THIJ THAAPJ)

*Former Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; President of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 26 April 85 she was awarded the Gold Star Medal by Pham Hung, Member of the Central Committee of the VCP and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers. (PHU NU VIETNAM 3-14 May 85 p 1).

Le Thiet (LEE THIEETS), Lieutenant Colonel

Recently he attended a meeting organized by HANOI MOI to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Resistance against America for National Salvation. (HANOI MOI 27 Mar 85 p 2).

Nguyen Duc Thuan (NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ)

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he attended an awards ceremony for long term CPV members. (QUAN DOI NHAU DAN 31 May 85 p 1)

Trinh Trang (TRINHJ TRANG)

Deputy Chief of the Socialist Section of the International Department of the Central Committee; on 20 Mar 85 he attended a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia. (HANOI MOI 21 Mar 85 p 1).

Nguyen Tan Trinh (NGUYEENX TAANS TRINHJ)

*Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Minister of Marine Products; in mid-April he welcomed a Russian Delegation visiting Vietnam to attend a meeting on Russian Vietnamese fishery co-operation. (HANOI MOI 16 Apr 85 p 4).

Tran Danh Tuyen (TRAANF ZANH TUYEEN)

Chairman of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; on 19 Mar 85 he attended a movie show to commemorate the 20th anniversary of his association. (HANOI MOI 21 Mar 85 p 1).

Trinh Thanh Van (TRINHJ THANH VAAN), Colonel

In Mar 85, he attended a meeting organized by HANOI MOI to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Resistance against America for National Salvation. (HANOI MOI 27 Mar 85 p 1).

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PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP MARCH 1985

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in English Mar 85 p 145

[Text]

CONTENTS

TRAN THE THONG. One new step in the research for promoting agricultural production in South Vietnam	99
HUA QUYET CHIEN. Some research results on upland rice	104
DUONG THANH TAL. The results of selection of some high yield early maturing varieties near by Ho Chi Minh city	107
VO DINH LONG. Some research results on maize in South Vietnam	109
NGUYEN QUY HUNG. Some research results on Brown plant hopper, one major rice pest in South Vietnam	114
DO HUU QUOC. On soyabean varieties at Eastern part of South Vietnam	119
★★★ Fertilizer system for corn and soyabean at grey and red soils in Eastern part of South Vietnam	123
TRAN NHON. Grass-lands in Eastern part of South Vietnam under ten years study	124
LE THANH HAI. Some first research results on two breed populations of swine at the Mekong Delta	130
DINH HUYNH. Main lines of studies on the ration determination for swine, poultry and rabbit in South Vietnam	134
LE THANH HA. The results of research and breeding of silkworm rearing for production in South Vietnam	135

CSO: 4200/1241

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS TRIET HOC MARCH 1985

Hanoi TRIET HOC in English Mar 85 pp 191-192

[Text]

CONTENTS

LÊ HUI - Twenty years of activity of the Institute of Philosophy	7
PHẠM NHƯ CƯỜNG - We receive with joy the distinction conferred by the State and will strive for further progress	21
VŨ KHIẾU - Speech delivered in the name of the Social Sciences Committee on the occasion of the award of Labour Orders to the Institute of Philosophy and the review Philosophy	29
<i>Letters to the south</i> - an important book by Party General Secretary Lê Duẩn	35
PHẠM HUỠNG THÔNG - Vietnamese scientists in face of the prospects of war and peace	66
HỒNG HẢI - About the problem of leadership by the Party and administration by the State	75
TƯỜNG LẠI - The principle governing the formation of the new man: the worker exercising collective mastery	85
PHONG HIỂN - On some distortions of the line and practice of socialist construction in Vietnam	111
ĐẶNG NGHIÊM VÂN - Studies on Tay Nguyen in the light of Marxism - Leninism	121

Books

- Real Socialism (Philosophical problems of social development)	117
---	-----

Information

- Ceremony held on the occasion of the award of Labour Orders to the Institute of Philosophy and the review Philosophy	153
- Symposium on Buddhism and the history of thought in Vietnam	157
- About the seminar on scientific forecasting	161
- Conference on the cognition and application of the system of laws governing the period of transition to socialism in our country	166
- Symposium on "Women, Labour, and the Family"	168
- The 6th Philosophical Congress in the German Democratic Republic	176
- Socialism and peace -- Humanism in the struggles of our time.	171

CSO: 4200/1241

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